Millions United in One
Iron Will for Victory

Nippon Times

Build a New Order
Of Justice and Freedom

No. 15,748 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SUNDAY, JANUARY 31, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

FUEHRER FETED FOR EXPANDING GERMAN POWER

Board of Information Hails New Germany Since Rise of Adolf Hitler

HISTORIC EVENTS CITED

Statement Made on Occasion of 10th Anniversary of German National Socialism

Under the leadership of Chancellor Adolf Hitler, Germany has made marvellous progress during the course of 10 years since the Fuehrer assumed his post, and every year has witnessed not only recovery but also the expansion of the German national power, the Spokesman of the Board of Information commented on Saturday in hailing the tenth anniversary of German National Socialism coming to power.

Reviewing the events that took place since the Fuehrer assumed the German leadership in January 30, 1933, many national movements were inaugurated in the intervals as the Hitler Jugend, the Arbeitdienst and the Arbeitfront, disclosing the steady advance made by the New Germany toward her new destiny.

Following is the Spokesman's comment:

Recovery, Expansion Made

Ten years have elapsed since Chancellor Hitler's assumption of German leadership on January 30, 1933. In the whole history of Europe there has been no century filled with as much significance as the ten years of German National Socialism. Each moment in these ten years has witnessed not only the recovery, but also the expansion of German national power.

The withdrawal from the League of Nations on October 21, in the first year of der Fuehrer's rise to German leadership, a preparatory step toward the liquidation of the old order; the restoration of the Saar to its German fatherland on January 13, 1935, as a result of a plebiscite, a rectification of one of the many injustices of the Versailles Treaty; the reconstruction of the Reichswehr on March 16 of the same year followed by the restoration of a part of the German Navy as a result of the Anglo-German Treaty concluded in May; the abrogation of the Locarno Pact on March 7, 1936, and the advance of the German army into the Rhineland which left Britain and France only stunned and confused; the conclusion of the Anti-Comintern Pact between Japan and Germany on November 25, 1936; the annexation of Austria in March, 1938, and the repatriation of the German people in Sudetenland to the Third Reich in the following October; and and then the outbreak of the war on September 1, 1939, following which the German forces swept through Europe like a wild fire. Italy entered the war in June, 1940.

Amid these brilliant developments, the Fuehrer also exerted his unstinting efforts in organizing and fostering the growth of such nationally important movements as the Hitler Jugend, the Arbeitdienst and the Arbeitfront.

The foregoing achievements of Germany, fresh in the memory of all of us, have not been mentioned as a mere matter of record. They represent a positive and steady advance of the New Germany toward her new destiny. In Japan likewise have the last ten years been a period of the most significant advance from the old order to the new.

Both True Comrades

We rejoice with the German people in the tenth anniversary of their revitalized New Germany because we, too, have been treading during the same decade a similar path. We rejoice because our similar developments, similar desires and similar aspirations have joined us together through the Anti-Comintern Pact, the Tripartite Pact of September 27, 1940, and the recent Agreement on Economic Co-operation concluded on January 20. We rejoice because we are fighting together as true comrades in a common war to achieve common aims, rising above our national interests for the far greater cause of securing the conditions of world peace by establishing a new world order based upon truth and righteousness.

Germany has established her total national strength upon a firm and immovable foundation, accomplishing a task of a century in a single decade, and now is carrying out her

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Okumura Congratulates Germany For Progress of Past 10 Years

Vice-President of Information Board Lauds Great Victories Won Under Hitler's Leadership; Declares Victory Is Absolutely Sure

In an overseas broadcast Saturday night, to people of Germany on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the assumption of state power by the present Government under the leadership of Reichsfuehrer Adolph Hitler, Kiwao Okumura, Vice-President of the Board of Information expressed the felicitations of the people of Japan to the people of Germany for the brilliant achievements of the past ten years.

Mr. Okumura emphasized that the sweeping war results attained in the present war by Germany, Italy and their allies in the west and by Japan and its allies in the east have made final victory an absolute certainty.

"On this glorious tenth anniversary of the establishment of Reichsfuehrer Hitler's Government, which is today fighting a war which will forever shine in the pages of history, the entire people of Japan who are the German people's comrades in war, send from the East their most sincere felicitations to the people of Germany in the West.

"During these ten years filled with numerous difficulties, there has taken unprecedented historical development in the realization of a new world, and the unparalleled fighting power of the Japan-Germany-Italy Axis can be seen flashing like the brilliant sun through the thick war clouds. In pace with the amazingly brilliant results of the Blitzkriegs carried out under the unequalled leadership of Reichsfuehrer Hitler, we, in the War of Greater East Asia, are fighting a Sonnandkraig against mankind's arch enemy, Anglo-America. This war, fought with a completely solid alliance, is truly a sacred war for the realization of righteousness, a war in which we will win complete victory.

"With the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain, Japan, during the first stage of the war completely destroyed at one stroke America's Pacific Fleet by the great air raid on Hawaii and within half a year the whole area of the Great South Seas was brought under complete Japanese control. Our officers and men, who serve with their lives, will absolutely and completely destroy America and Britain.

"Today the great fighting power of our Ally Germany is functioning mightily to conquer the enemy on bitter snow plains, and the Swastika flies proudly over barren deserts blasted by scorching sands. It is more than clear that by the superhuman leadership of Reichsfuehrer Hitler the entire people of Germany burns with fiery enthusiasm and will gain without fail glorious victory in the end.

"Thus this world war, being fought with the east and west in close coordination, is a war to change the world, a war to build a righteous new world order, a war of the rising Axis nations to destroy fundamentally the decaying Anglo-American old world order. I am certain that this is an expression of Japan's world outlook, the objective of the Tripartite Alliance, to cause each people to have its righteous place in the world, and to bring complete peace to the inhabitants of earth. And that also is Reichsfuehrer Hitler's world policy.

"The memorable war achievements of the last ten years reflect construction of an eternally happy world, and with this unshakable belief we pray for our Allies' decisive and absolute victory, and for the victory of Reichsfuehrer Hitler's eternally living ideals. In conclusion, I would like you to know that on this glorious anniversary the entire people of Japan shout from their hearts, Heil Hitler!"

BA MAW EXPRESSES GRATITUDE TO JAPAN

Pledges Further Cooperation to Liberate Burmese and Create New Order

Domei

RANGOON, January 29.—In response to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's speech to the 81st session of the Imperial Diet, Dr. Ba Maw, Chief of the Central Burmese Administrative Organ, issued a statement this afternoon, in which he expressed his appreciation to Japan on behalf of the whole Burmese people and emphatically declared that Burma will continue to extend all-out cooperation to Japan in construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The text of his speech follows:

"The Central Burmese Administrative Organ welcomed with deep gratitude and satisfaction the statement by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in which he said that the Japanese Government is prepared to give Burma its independence within this year. The greatest joy and appreciation are manifest among the people of Burma who, in the very near future, will realize the independence of their country.

"British imperialism for over a century has systematically destroyed Burmese history, existence, ideology, tradition and even Burmese rights, dealing at the same time, various blows and insults on the Burmese masses.

"In order to stave off British coercion, the Burmese people took every possible measure available to unarmed masses in resisting an armed oppressor. Such a resistance against Britain developed in later years into a fiery struggle of the masses, virtually nullifying British rule in Burma.

"In the meantime, however, the British forcibly reserted to economic exploitation, snatching from the Burmese people slice after slice of wealth while the latter reluctantly looked on with folded arms, unable to take any steps in preventing these usurpations. Thus, the people of Burma were pushed into the depths of poverty.

"Despite these long years of misery and defeat, however, the Burmese masses spiritually refused to be beaten for they had an inward conviction that some day, in some way, the time would come when they

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TOJO, TANI SPEECHES ARE HAILED BY AXIS

Wilhelmstrasse Impressed by Solidarity of Sphere and Sees Victory for Japan

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, January 28.—The two great speeches delivered by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and by Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani of Japan are appreciated in Berlin as a comprehensive review of the Japanese policy.

The Wilhelmstrasse today above all emphasized the certainty of the victory of the Japanese people and Army expressed in both speeches, since Japan has become the East Asian partner of the Tripartite Pact. Especially those parts of the speeches were noted in Berlin in which the Japanese Prime Minister spoke of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere which is to become the real source of the well being of the people living there.

"The contrast between the unanimity of the states of the Tripartite Pact and the deep disagreement," these circles declared "again evident at Casablanca in the Anglo-American camp becomes clearly visible on the background of these speeches of the two great statesmen. The speeches represent a fresh brilliant avowal to the Tripartite Pact and to the East Asian will to victory."

Rome Journals Comment

Domei

ROME, January 29.—Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's and Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani's speech in the Imperial Diet were carried by all Italian journals and widely commented upon.

Prime Minister Tojo declared that collaboration between Japan and the Axis Powers will be pursued and intensified and that victory of the Tripartite Powers is certain. Without hesitation Premier Tojo predicted this year will be a decisive year.

The Italian press declared that the Prime Minister's speech has been the best reply to enemy propaganda which obeys Roosevelt's instruction and which exclaimed that Japan, Italy and Germany would capitulate unconditionally during the course of 1943.

Among other journals, the Turin Gazetta Popolo stated that Italy is

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BULGARIAN TIES STRENGTHENED BY NEW SOCIETY

Inaugural Meeting Held Here On Birthday of King Boris—Dignitaries Speak

OFFICIALS APPOINTED

Peyeff Recalls Traditional Friendship Between Two Countries — Lauds Japanese

[Photo Next Page]

For the purpose of bringing the friendly relations existing between Nippon and Bulgaria still closer together, the inaugural meeting of the Japan-Bulgaria Society was held at the Imperial Hotel yesterday, the birthday of King Boris III of Bulgaria.

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to send a message of congratulations to King Boris III on the occasion of his birthday, it was announced by the Imperial Household Department.

Attending the inaugural meeting of the Nippon-Bulgaria Society were Bulgarian Minister Yanoo Peyeff, Foreign Vice-Minister Shunichi Matsumoto, Kiwao Okumura, Vice-President of the Board of Information, Matsuzo Nagai, President of the Society for International Cultural Relations and Teruo Hachiya, former Japanese Minister to Bulgaria.

Also present were the sponsors of the society, including Shuichi Sako. former Japanese Ambassador to Poland, Marquis Masauji Hachisuka, Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa, Baron Takaharu Mitsui and other dignitaries.

Bulgarian Minister Yanoo Peyeff was nominated honorary president of the society. Mr. Sako was appointed president Baron Mitsui was named vice-president, Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa and Marquis Masauji Hachisuka advisers while Mr. Yoshiomi Murakami was named chairman of the society.

A congratulatory message of Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani was read by Foreign Vice-Minister Matsumoto, following which the Bulgarian Minister also delivered a congratulatory address.

The gist of the Bulgarian Minister's message of felicitations follows:

"Three years ago, when the Imperial Japanese Government announced its decision to have it represented by an envoy in the Bulgarian capital, the entire people of Bulgaria were jubilant. Hope opened before them of closer ties between Bulgaria and Japan which had already been traditionally friendly. The way had also been opened for Bulgarian-Japanese collaboration in the cultural and economic fields.

"His Excellency Teruo Hachiya made a present of a number of young cherry trees to the Mayor of Sofia when he came to our country as the first Japanese Minister to Bulgaria. I am pleased to remark that these cherry trees are growing well and are in bloom in spring

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Today's Press Comments

Sunday, January 31, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Enmity On and Behind the Lines

NIPPON SANGYO—The war we are now fighting is a most stringent affair. Reports from the Southwestern Pacific and other fronts indicate that the American and British soldiers are committing acts of callous brutality against the Japanese wounded or otherwise rendered helpless. Also the barbarism perpetrated by them against our compatriots interned in the United States and Britain is enough to make our blood boil with rage.

Starting from the impudent premise that the peoples of Asia are races of an inferior order, they are acting as if any treatment would be good enough for us and are showing the brazen effrontry to publish their program for the disposal of the Asiatic races after the war. They are seeking thereby to fan the personal hate of their peoples and thus to uplift their sagging morale.

In view of their savage inhumanity and vandalism, we must not merely await their downfall as the logical consequence of their follies. We must arouse in us an enmity against them several times more intense than any they can ever inspire in themselves against us. Our destruction of them must be thorough.

We are now engaged in a decisive war against these beasts and devils in human form. Our enmity must run through us like a stream of fire and fall on the enemy in sheets of flame.

American and British Leaders Incriminate Themselves

NIPPON SANGYO—The chief cause of the worry of the leaders of America and Britain is the widening gap between the war policies of the two countries. There are increasing indications that the American and British leaders are finding it more and more difficult to reconcile the war aims of their countries.

The best proof of the presence of factors working to make America and Britain drift from each other is furnished by the conference of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister

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NIPPON AIR FORCES AGAIN RAID MERAUKE

Aerial Combats Staged in Solomon Area With American Airmen

The Imperial Air Forces again raided Merauke in New Guinea on Thursday, according to a Lisbon dispatch dated Friday to Domei in reporting a wire from Melbourne.

Aerial Duels in Solomons

The Imperial Air Forces raided the area of the Solomon Islands at Thursday dawn, and staged aerial combats with the air units of the United States forces, it was announced by the United States Navy Department on Friday, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei in relaying a wire from Washington.

Comments on Pacific War

The vital importance of the military operations in the Pacific was pointed out in Friday's edition of the Times, London, it is revealed according to a special dispatch to the Mainichi from Lisbon, which reported a wire from London.

The article, in gist, related as follows:

"The dark mist of fear that has enshrouded Australia since the outbreak of hostilities more than a year ago still remains unlifted. The Japanese Forces have not shown any signs of faltering in spite of the aid Australia is receiving from America or the landing operations of the United States forces in the Solomons Island. The Japanese Forces are steadily making fierce advances.

"Outside of the minor skirmishes that are being encountered in the acquired territories far from their homeland, the Japanese Units are not engaged in any battle of a serious nature.

"It is to be anticipated that in the very near future, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's plans will isolate Australia from external aids. In the past year, the anti-Axis forces have suffered a series of serious setbacks and have not acquired any victories.

"As have been stressed by Australian Prime Minister John Curtin, the victories in the Pacific are of utmost importance in the war strategies, and continued defeats will only lead to the downfall of the anti-Axis forces."

Enemy Death Toll Mounts

In commenting on the war situations in New Guinea, General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, declared, "It is indeed regrettable that the sacrifices of the landing units of the Australian and American forces, exceed by far the losses suffered by the Japanese troops. There were innumer-

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SPECIAL LANDING PARTY HONORED FOR OCCUPYING AMBOINA ISLAND; CITATION ISSUED BY YAMAMOTO

Breathtaking Heroism Is Told Of Amboina Landing Operations

Detailed Account Given of Battle in Which Japan's Courageous Human Bullets Penetrated Thick Jungles and Finally Crushed the Enemy

[Photo Next Page]

By Genichi Yamamoto, of the Navy Press Corps

AMBON, January 30.—The Special Naval Landing Party's human-bullet battle on the island of Amboina is a record of blasting through forbidding mountains, thickly-woven jungles and impassable roads, of literally going over the bodies of dead comrades and hacking with blood and death into the midst of the enemy. The reporter now has been able to learn how it really was at that time from the commander and his man who took part in that battle. The following is a detailed report of the human-bullet battle of Ambon, a battle during which took place such heroism as to make the gods weep.

The almost-full moon shedding its light across the skies of the southern sea was suddenly blotted out by thick curtains of heavy clouds and the Unit pointing at the reduction of the island of Amboina was enveloped in the indigo-dark covering the sea. The sudden darkness could only be called aid from Heaven. Our transport X X Maru separated from the main force of the Army Unit, whose mission was to effect a surprise landing around Point Futomori on Bagoara Bay and drive at once into the city of Ambon. At 10:30 p.m. on January 30, it penetrated into the Piro Strait and dropped anchor on the north shore of the Bay of Hitoe.

Entire Island Fortified

At that time the joint Australian and Dutch East Indian enemy forces were entrenched in several-layers-deep positions having their frontal defenses in the area around the Bay of Ambon and their rear defenses around Bagoara Bay and the Bay of Hitoe. The entire island was fortified so as to be 'impregnable,' and the enemy had been boasting that 'it will be impossible to take this island even if tens of thousands are thrown into the attack.'

At this 'impregnable' fortress our Landing Party, small in number but incomparable in power, will blast with human-bullets. 'Prepare to land!' and everyone, with a rifle and bayonet, and with a white sash slung from his shoulder denoting that he will seek only victory or death, silently went down into the landing launches.

The time was 1:20 a.m. January 31. The launches shot across the Bay of Hitoe and onto the beach at Hitrama. Suddenly realizing that it was a surprise raid, the enemy, made up of about 300, began to fire blindly and hysterically with machine guns and trench mortars, but our Landing Party quickly cut away barbed-wire entanglements made in the water and secured a part of the beach. Crawling across the beach and into the enemy's pillbox positions, the first charge scattered the enemy. The village of Hitrama was taken without much effort and 20 rifles, 500 rounds of rifle ammunition and 45 hand grenades were seized.

Covered 30 Kilometers

But the fighting had only begun. Immediately plunging into the jungle and smashing the pill-box-holding enemy at every point, the Japanese Forces covered more than 30 kilometers of extremely difficult territory and at 4:30 p.m. engaged the enemy's main strength holding the Raha airfield. The march to this point was a continuous string of inexpressible difficulties and hardships.

After leaving Hitrama the Landing Party crawled up steep cliffs, pounded its way over narrow paths leading through jungles dark and gloomy even in daytime, and whirled like the wind through the village of Hasale. When the detachment reached the village of Hoenot the weather suddenly changed and buckets of water roared down from the sky.

Hoenot faces the Bay of Ambon and the enemy's seaplane base at Haron, artillery positions at Lata, the battery at Benten and the city of Ambon could be seen. And listening closely you could hear the sound of firing taking place between the enemy and our Army Forces who landed at the village of Lawton on Futomori Point. But because of the sudden downpour no other sound could be heard and everything was shut out from view. The only noise was that of the terrific rain pouring into and shaking the jungle.

The rivers and rivulets emptying into the Bay of Ambon immediately overflowed and although there was a so-called road up to Hoenot the way beyond that was absolutely roadless and blocked by jungles and swamps. The Landing Party, however, pushed on, through thigh-deep mud, and crossed swirling muddy neck-deep rivers in face of the enemy. It was impossible, of course to transport armored cars or cannon, and the members of the Landing Party closing in on the enemy at Raha airfield carried only rifles, light machine-guns and hand grenades.

Had Nothing to Eat

Compared to this the enemy had pill-boxes in layers four and five deep along the Raha River and on the height behind the airfield and lined up large-calibre cannon and trench mortars. It was like fighting naked against a fully armed enemy. On top of that no supply of food was coming. The fried noodles carried were completely disintegrated by the muddy water and without eating or drinking and chewing on grass the unit reached the village of Soacode at 2:30 p.m.

Then crossing the Pia Bussar River and approaching within 200 meters of the enemy, the attack was begun. But the enemy's cross fire was of furious intensity and our Landing Party gritting its teeth welcomed the night flat on the muddy ground in the jungle. Similar to the hardships suffered by this vanguard unit, the main unit following was subjected to fire from the 15-centimeter guns at the battery of Benten while passing between Hoenot and Walame. Its advance thus did not progress as desired and the whole force had to bear the attack of a foe several times superior in number and fire power.

Night on the battlefield. . . . The Landing Party which fought furiously throughout the day made its position for the night, and the men laying their dead tired bodies on the ground slept like the dead. The bayonets of the sentries gleamed in the pale moonlight. Only excited bursts of enemy machine-gun fire would occasionally blast the almost unbelievable silence of the night. On this night, Sergeant-Major Kyokuzo Nagata (later killed in action), a member of a patrol scouting the enemy, came upon an enemy patrol and captured 10 of the enemy. That moment was indeed a very critical one.

The landing party had completely recovered from fatigue by next morning and pitched into intense fighting under the glaring subequatorial sun. At about 10 a.m. some of the bluejackets captured three Australian soldiers who had escaped from the city of Ambon in a canoe and from them received the information that the Japanese Land Forces had already thrust into Ambon from Paso and was laying siege to the Benten battery.

In coordination with the terrific attack by land, the Japanese Air Force was bombing the enemy fortifications, while warships were pounding the battery and bombarding the trench mortar position of the enemy, behind the Raha airdrome from the sea. For all their numerical superiority, the defending forces began to betray signs of weakened resistance toward sundown under the relentless pressures of the Japanese from land, sea and air.

Volunteers, meanwhile, crawled forward while enemy bullets came thick and fast, crossed the Raha River and pushed on toward the enemy pill boxes. At the slightest rustle of grass or the click of metal enemy machine-gun bullets would

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Made Forcible Landing On Hitrama Coast a Year Ago Today

ENEMY ANNIHILATED

Superiorly Equipped Foe Repulsed at Raha and Airfield Captured

For carrying out a forcible landing on the Hitrama Coast of Amboina Island, one of the Molucca Groups, and for occupying the whole island on January 31 last year, a citation granted to the Amboina Attacking Corps of No. X X Special Landing Party of the Kure Naval Station was made public by the Navy Ministry on Saturday at 3 p.m. just one day ahead of the first anniversary of the noteworthy landing.

A citation was previously issued on December 8 last year to the Amboina Attacking Corps by Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet for its gallantry and brave fighting, and the citation has been brought to the attention of His Majesty the Emperor.

Following is the announcement made by the Navy Ministry on Saturday:

"The following citation was issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet to the Amboina Attacking Corps of No. X X, Special Landing Party of the Kure Naval Station, which on January 31, 1942, made a forcible landing on Amboina Island and reduced it. This fact has been brought to the attention of His Majesty the Emperor."

Citation

"The Amboina Attacking Corps of

"No. X X Special Landing Party of the Kure Naval Station

"The above in the face of a stubborn and stiff enemy resistance on January 31, 1942, made a forcible landing on the Hitrama Coast of Amboina Island and braving obstacles marched through rugged paths and jungles. In the attack of Raha, the corps with a small number of men conducted a series of valiant fighting against the superiorly equipped enemy entrenched in a solid fortress there. They succeeded in defeating the obstinate enemy and occupied the airfield there on February 3. Its military exploits are recognized as outstanding.

"Wherefore, a citation is hereby issued.

"December 8, 1942

"Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet."

A-B-C-D-Line Blasted

With the occupation of Amboina Island by the Special Landing Party of Kure Naval Station, the so-called A-B-C-D encirclement line drawn by the enemies against Japan before the outbreak of the War of the Greater East Asia was blasted.

The Special Landing Party braving innumerable hardships in a campaign taking them into impassable jungles completely stopped the stiff resistance put up by the enemy. In the attack of Raha, superiorly equipped enemy forces entrenched in a solid fortress were annihilated by a small band of the Special Landing Party and this subsequently led to the occupation of the airfield on February 3.

As the result of the occupation of Amboina Island, the island has now become a vital base pointing its dagger to Australia and New Guinea, while as one of the component units of Greater East Asia, it has also made rapid progress in construction during the intervening period.

Battle Is Described

No. X X Special Landing Party of the Kure Naval Station, braving intense enemy fire, effected a landing on the beach of Hitrama in the northern part of Amboina Island. This was just before daylight on January 31, 1942.

There were innumerable obstacles at the water's edge placed there by the enemy for the valiant members of the landing party to surmount before they could hope to plant them-

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BREATHTAKING ACCOUNT GIVEN

(Continued from Page 1)

come, flying like hail. Men hit by some of these bullets did not dare groan or cry "Long live His Imperial Majesty!" lest the attackers should be located by the enemy, in which case the whole death band would perish in sight of their goal.

Inch by inch the members of the death band wormed forward their bodies immersed in mud. At 2 a.m. they succeeded in cutting the barbed wire entanglements and clearing a way for the attack. At once they rushed forward and captured the pill-boxes to the north of the Tauli village. As the morning of February 2 dawned, they dashed into the midst of the enemy situated in the concavity before the airdrome. Slashing and bayoneting, they pursued the scattering enemy and piled dead on dead.

Meanwhile, the enemy mobilized a dozen tanks and armored cars to surround the death band in an attempt to crush them beneath the steel wheels. Nothing daunted, they slipped through the ring of steel and thrust deep into the enemy encampment.

A party of men led by Chief Warrant Officer Shuzo Nagata rushed the tank group ahead of the rest and, leaping on them, fired revolvers through the loopholes, causing them to swerve and topple over. Trench mortar shells, however, were falling thick and fast and every man of the matchless party died a hero's death. Chief Warrant Officers Masaharu Yoshiwara and Kenzo Inoue, with their white head bands soaked with blood and blood flowing from many other wounds ran into the midst of the enemy. Even as they were cutting and thrusting with deadly effect, however, they received more bullets and fell.

Commander Konosuke Ieki (posthumously promoted Captain), who was at a position to the rear, saw the ranks of the death band thinning and shouted: "Don't let them down! Charge!" Branding his sword he led the main attacking force out of the trench toward the enemy position. No sooner had he emerged from the trench than he was hit in the head and breast and fell dead. The main attacking force was growing impatient to rescue the death band now surrounded by overwhelming numbers but the enemy barrage was so thick that it was sheer suicide to advance. The desperate resistance of the Australians after the break-through of the Japanese death band of a section of their defense line was not to be despised. The fighting reached its climax. A slight hesitation or pause on either side meant instant annihilation. Rifle shots and gunfire from both sides almost deafened the attacking force, while the thick sulphur smoke made the bright day dark.

Night fell but the fighting went on unabated with streaks of fire criss-crossing the darkness.

Orders for a general offensive then came through. "The special landing force will again carry ou a break-through of the enemy line at 3 a.m. tomorrow and occupy the airdrome."

At 1:15 a.m. the main force of the landing party concentrated near the village of Swakord. Arranging themselves into night attack formation the bluejackets began crawling through the jungle, the whole uni now a huge death band.

At 2:30 a.m. they succeeded in breaking the desperate resistance of the enemy entrenched at Tauli and advanced to the village of Raha. At 5 a.m., with their bayonets pointed toward the enemy, they thrust into the airdrome to the bugle signal for charge. The death band which had been holding the enemy at bay also carried out a bayonet charge on the airdrome. Cutting and thrusting the routed enemy, they turned the spacious grassy turf into a lake of blood. The terrific hand-to-hand encounter came to an end when the enemy, their fighting spirit broken, surrendered in batches.

At 5:30 a.m. the entire enemy force hoisted the white flag. The landing force, saluting the great ensign waving in the southern breeze, shouted: "Long live His Imperial Majesty!"—some voices hoarse with emotion.

Today's Press Comments

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Churchill at Casablanca.

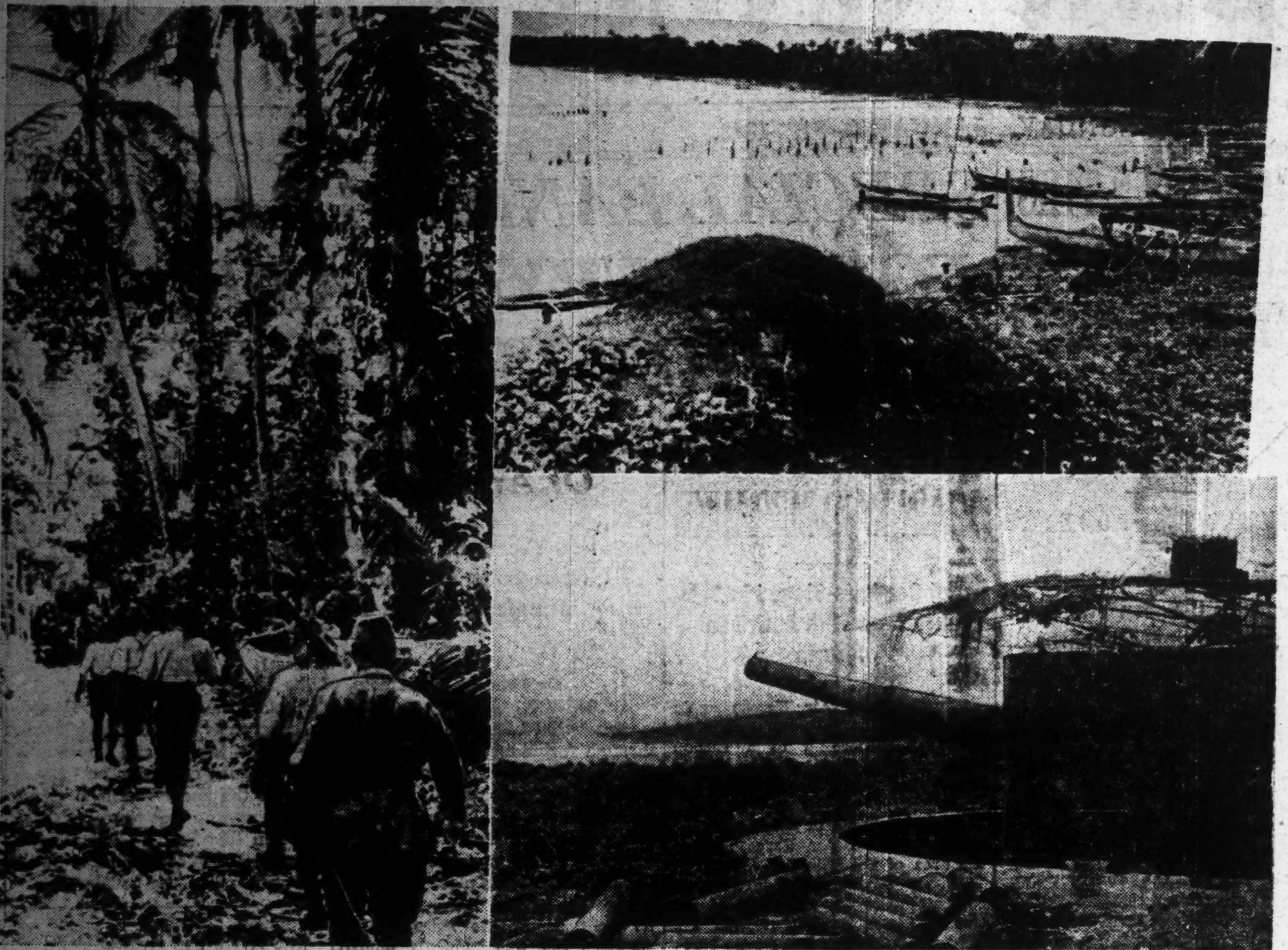
This is the fourth meeting between the chief executives of America and Britain. The very fact that American and British leaders have to get together from time to time at a time when they ought to be fully employed in their respective countries signifies a good deal. Certainly Roosevelt and Churchill have incriminated themselves in meeting at Casablanca.

Each time both America and Britain found themselves in a disadvantageous position their leaders will meet together only to find that there is nothing to come out of the meeting as they have done at Casablanca. The fact of the matter is that America and Britain are pursuing courses which will never be found running parallel unless they learn to forget about their own interests.

In the statement he made about the Casablanca meeting, Roosevelt said that the meeting would become known to posterity as the conference on demands for the unconditional surrender of the foes of America and Britain. Roosevelt's remarks confirm our impression that American and British statesmen are up to the conquest of the world.

The American chief executive took the opportunity of saying that the countries on the side of America and Britain were to have more American aid. Premier Stalin and General Chiang Kai-shek would not believe him. Were they not sensible enough to keep away from the Casablanca conference although invitations had been issued to them?

Amboina Isle, Scene of Daring Landing



On Saturday, the Navy Ministry made public the citation granted to the Amboina Attacking Corps of No. XX Special Landing Party of the Kure Naval Station for its forcible landing on Amboina Island, which subsequently resulted in the occupation of the enemy base a year ago today and the complete shattering of the A-B-C-D encirclement ring drawn against Japan. The photo at left shows the Japanese Forces wending their way through the jungles to Raha, where the enemy was dethroned. Top right shows a view of the Hitrama Coast where the intrepid Imperial Forces defying enemy fire made a daring landing. Lower right shows the Benten fortress and in the distance is seen the Raha airfield, which was captured by the Special Landing Party. (Passed by the Navy Ministry).

Ba Maw Expresses Gratitude to Japan

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would be liberated from British oppression.

"With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Burmese race realized that that day had come at last, and that Japan is the very nation which can free them from British tyranny.

"How the people of Burma have cooperated with Japan in driving out the British forces from their land is now but a pleasant memory. What we had believed in Japan has become a reality, and now, thanks to the magnanimity of the Japanese people, Burma can enjoy the independence so ardently hoped for by its people.

"The debt of gratitude owed by the Burmese people to Japan is immeasurably and Burmese historians will record Japan as Burma's emancipator to posterity. The people of this country today are enjoying the life of a free race, extremely happy over the undeniable fact that Burma is now their own.

"I am convinced that the Burmese masses will accord yet closer collaboration to Japan in prosecuting this war. And history, no doubt, will testify how the Burmese people, on the verge of acquiring their freedom, fought side by side with Japan. I have not the slightest doubt that the people of this country will fight on for construction of the whole of Asia and for its destiny.

"In conclusion, I wish to stress that the Burmese are a race which, either habitually or by the teachings of its religion, never forgets an obligation. We pledge to repay this debt of gratitude by extending spiritual and material cooperation to Japan in bringing this war to a successful consummation and thereby constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

British Smash Cathedrals

Damages to over 70 famous cathedrals and other noted religious edifices were revealed to have been incurred in the indiscriminate bombing of Genoa by the Royal Air Force, in the report submitted by the Archbishop of Genoa to Pope Pius XII of the Vatican, according to a Rome dispatch to Domei, dated January 28.

The report alleged that the majority of the damages are beyond repair, and that even the renovation of the churches that suffered comparatively lighter damages will require several years.

It is needless to say that these indiscriminate bombings by the British have roused the ire of the religious peoples of Italy.

Special Landing Unit Honored for Bravery

(Continued From Page 1)

selves securely on shore. Not far away from the beach were enemy troops, with trench mortars and machine-guns. The death-defying landing party made short work of crushing the enemy troops who dared to stand in its way. Presently the party was on the march toward Hara air-field. Enemy troops fled before its irresistible advance."

February 1 found them face to face with the enemy which kept severe cannonading all day long.

Decide on Forced March

Early the next day they decided on a forced march in the face of enemy fire which had become more intense than before. Before dawn a number of them organized a resolved-to-die party whose purpose was to break through the enemy defenses which were in front of the Japanese. The death party did their job well and the march of the landing party was resumed.

Encountered Difficulties

The route of the landing party lay across a range of mountains. The extremely difficult roads were inaccessible to vehicles. The day was wet and the members of the landing party had to foot it. They marched in a violent rainstorm, for 30 kilometers. They had advanced to Tauri village northeast of their present object, Hara airfield, at 4 p.m. the same day, that is, January 31.

As they were nearing the village, they were discovered by the enemy. From the city of Amboina and the Benten fortress, both across the Bay of Amboina, which commanded a view of the road along which they were moving, shells came flying towards them. Their advance from the village was necessarily slow.

The men penetrated a corner of the airfield at daylight on February 3. The enemy troops defending the airfield which was protected by four lines of wire entanglements on the eastern side put up a very stiff resistance. Artillery positions on a number of heights on the northern side of the field were active. More than 600 enemy troops manned the trenches defending the vital section of the field. These men, with five tanks and two large armored cars, endeavored to check the further advance of the Japanese.

One resolved-to-die party after another dashed against the enemy forces. The field was completely occupied by the daring Japanese at 6 p.m. the same day.

Captain Ieki Dies

Captain Konosuke Ieki who led the Amboina Attacking Corps, was killed in action in a hand-to-hand fighting that was staged between the brave warriors of the Japanese Forces and the stubborn enemy soldiers on February 2. Mrs. Ieki now lives in Zushi, Kanagawa Prefecture. She was greatly impressed with the citation issued to the corps which her husband led in the Amboina reduction. The late Captain Ieki was a typical warrior and was authority on torpedo warfare.

Nippon Air Forces Again Raid Merauke

(Continued From Page 1)

able officers and news correspondents included in the acrifice," accosrding to a special dispatch dated Saturday from Canton to Domei, in reporting a broadcast from London.

Commands New Guinea Zone

Lieutenant-General Robert L. Barker has been appointed as the Field-Commander of the Anglo-American Forces in the New Guinea Area, it was revealed by an announcement made by the Anglo-American Headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific on Thursday, according to a special dispatch from Buenos Aires to Domei.

The land forces in this war zone consist of the Sixth and Seventh Divisions of the Australian Army, the 47th Division of the United States Army, including the State Militia of Oregon, Washington and Montana, and the 32nd Division, which includes the State Militia of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Japan-Bulgaria Society Created

Present at the inaugural meeting of the Japan-Bulgaria Society on Saturday at the Imperial Hotel were (left to right): Baron Takaharu Mitsui, Mayor Ayao Kishimoto, and Bulgarian Ambassador Yanoo Peyeff.

BULGARIAN TIES STRENGTHENED

(Continued From Page 1)

amid Bulgarian roses in Tsar Boris Park. It is my belief that this is symbolic of the relations between Japan and our country.

Has Many Branches

"His Excellency Akira Yamaji, present Japanese Minister to Bulgaria, played a large part in the establishment of the Japanese-Bulgarian Society in Sofia. The Society now has branches all over Bulgaria. I still remember the speech His Excellency Yamaji was pleased to make at a meeting celebrating the opening of the Japanese Legation in Sofia. He expressed the hope that Sofia and Tokyo would cooperate in the closest possible manner. His wish has now been made a reality.

"I greatly appreciate the honor which has been done me by the members of the Bulgarian Society in Tokyo by making me, the first Bulgarian envoy to Japan, an honorary president of the Society. I vow to help in every possible way to link up the Bulgarians, a nation of industrious people, and the Japanese with their spirit of Bushido for which they are celebrated."

"On behalf of Foreign Minister Tani, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs responded:

"His Excellency and gentlemen: It gives me great pleasure to be able to express congratulations on behalf of the Foreign Minister on the occasion of the inauguration ceremony of the Bulgarian Society in Japan today. It is a matter of general knowledge in the east as well as in the west that Bulgaria has, since its founding, secured its position as a great country in the Balkans and has continually increased its weight with the Balkan nations, thanks to the character of the people whose spirit of fortitude and manliness has demonstrated itself under successive illustrious sovereigns.

"The diplomatic intercourse of Bulgaria with the Empire of Japan dates back not far to the year 1939 when diplomatic envoys were exchanged between the two countries for the first time. I am sure I am not wrong in holding that speaking spiritually the peoples of Japan and Bulgaria have held each other in high esteem since olden times.

"After the second European war started and the War of Greater East Asia began, Bulgaria, allying itself with Japan, roused itself to action and declared war on America and Britain. The officials and people of Japan are profoundly impressed by the fact that Bulgaria has since then been putting up a good fight in close cooperation with Germany and Italy in the cause of a New Order for Europe, in alignment with the Empire of Japan which is carrying on measures of construction in the area of Greater East Asia. It is to be noted that Japanese-Bulgarian relations are getting more and more intimate in every field of endeavor. I consider it very appropriate that the Bulgarian Society in Japan has been brought into existence, with a promise of a contribution toward strengthening the ties of friendships between the peoples of the two countries. I wish to express my respect to the various officers of the Society through whose good offices the work of organizing the Society was brought to a successful conclusion. I have a strong wish that the Society will attain full development and achieve its purpose."

Sun Eclipse Observers To Have Cooperation Of People of Hokkaido

Scientists stationed at different localities in Hokkaido to observe the total eclipse of the sun over central Hokkaido on the morning of February 5 will have the wholehearted cooperation of the inhabitants residing in the area, it is reported by the Asahi. For example, people living in the vicinity of the Kushiro Middle School, where the Tohoku Imperial University group of observers is stationed, have complied readily with the wishes of the scientists not to have fires burning in their homes as smoke will be a hindrance in the observation of the total sun eclipse. The inhabitants will cooperate even to this extent despite the fact that the cold February weather of Hokkaido will drop to 13 or 14 degrees below zero.

Tojo, Tani Speeches Are Hailed by Axis

(Continued From Page 1)

linked with Japan by indissoluble friendship and that nothing will separate the two nations which are united by the same sentiments of hatred and contempt toward the Anglo-Saxon Powers.

Italian Political Quarters

Domei

ROME, January 29.—Italian political quarters commenting on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's and Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani's speeches in the Imperial Diet said it was an occasion of solemn reaffirmation of close solidarity which exists between the Tripartite powers—a solidarity which develops with loyal and fruitful collaboration.

The Prime Minister's speech found ready acceptance in Italian quarters and his ideas were fully shared, especially those concerning the necessary intensification of war effort of all Tripartite Powers in spirit of full national solidarity and international cooperation for the attainment of a victorious peace.

The substantial program that the Japanese leader illustrated about the future of countries just liberated from foreign exploitation and yoke, and principles that he underlined in speaking of China's contribution to the common front, it is pointed out, form a sharp contrast with the haughtiness of Roosevelt's recent speech. Roosevelt's speech was based chiefly on boastful propaganda in order to make impressions on the Tripartite Powers and insinuate divergences of views among them.

The clear words spoken by General Tojo and Foreign Minister Tani by insisting on the unshakable solidarity between Japan, Italy and Germany and on common will the three nations will maintain this solidarity and collaboration not only during the war, but after and in all fields, acquire special significance and strengthen the common certainty in the final results of Tripartite fight for a better and higher international justice and right.

ECLIPSE SCIENTISTS SAVE WOOD-CUTTERS

Observation Party Rescues Stranded Men Suffering in Deep Hokkaido Snow

The Solar Eclipse Observation Corps of the Tokyo Imperial University now stationed in the remote mountain area of Hokkaido rescued three wood-cutters who had been suffering in the deep snow, from the jaws of death, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

It happened on January 24 on the slope of Mt. Obetsu where the observation corps, headed by Professor Tsutomu Tanaka, had established a camp and was making preparations for the coming eclipse of the sun. The place was four kilometers up the mountain from the Obetsu Colliery which is located northwest of Kushiro and there the temperature registered 20 degrees below zero.

Towards noon on that day, the members of the observation corps heard cries of help from a mountain opposite Mt. Obetsu. Making their way through the snow-covered mountainside, the members of the corps reached the place from where the calls had been heard and found three men covered with snow staggering along the shrubs.

The three were more dead than alive from extreme hunger and their feet were frost-bitten. They turned out to be Motoichi Takiuchi, 50, Santa Nakatsuka, 39, and a certain Matsuyama, all of whom were workers of the Kurobe Lumber Mill.

It was learned that Mr. Matsuyama had received a call for labor on January 22 and had started for Kushiro City. The other two men were accompanying him.

At 8 a.m. on January 23 they left their lumber mill. When they had covered some 10 kilometers over the snow-covered mountain route, the sun set. They groped their way in the darkness and bitter cold, defying the relentless assault of a blizzard.

Finally they had to stop and making a bonfire out of the wood they had gathered, passed the night. At 9 a.m. the following day, they resumed their painful trip and, having detected the camp of the observation corps, frantically called for help.

The members of the corps instantly gave them treatment and sent them off as far as the foot of the mountain. Later, they found in the camp an enclosure of ¥1 and a flashlight—gifts of the sufferers to the "Warriors of Science."

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DIANS SUFFERING FROM BRITISH RULE

ot Only Exploiting Economic Life But Using Soldiers as Barricades in War

Asserting that the British rule in India is a typical example of the Imperialistic colonial policy of Brit in, Hidechika Ashida, former Domei correspondent in Bombay, in his article contributed to the current number of Public Opinion, stated that not content with the economic exploitation of India, Britain is now trying to suck the blood of the Indian people to the last drop by using Indian soldiers as sandbag barricades in the War of Greater East Asia to defend Britain, states Domei.

An excerpt of his article follows:

"There is no more fitting word to describe the economic policy of Britain toward India than the word 'exploitation.' All her agricultural, industrial and financial policies in India are designed so as to enrich the coffers of Britain at the expense of the Indian people who only exist as an object of exploitation by Britain.

"For instance, despite the fact that India is one of the greatest agricultural resources, the poverty of the Indian farmers is known to be the severest in the world. The Indian farmers are said to be born in debt live in debt and die in debt, because Britain is completely neglecting to take any measures to protect them In fact, the poverty and distress of the Indian farmers is so intense that the average income of the Indian farmers is only 42 rupees per capita per annum or only 15 sen per day

"On the other hand, Britain has fattened on the riches of the Indian soil for India has always served as the granary of Britain. How much India has contributed to enrich Britain can be seen from the fact that India's annual imports from Britain until the first World War reached 60 per cent of its total imports, while exports to Britain reached 25 per cent of its total exports.

"Furthermore, the Indian people are shouldering the burden of the defense of India, and on account of the preposterously high salaries the British officials are drawing in India, the burden on the Indian people is somewhere near 40-million pounds sterling per annum. India's annual remittance to Britain arising from trade, British investments freightage and monetary contributions is estimated to exceed over three-billion pounds sterling which is squeezed out of the sweat and tears of the Indian people.

"What is most detestable is the fact that in the current war, Britain is trying to defend herself not only by utilizing India's materials but is also trying to maintain her security with the blood of the Indian people

"As was disclosed in the battles of Malay Peninsula and Burma, the British used the Indian soldiers as their sandbag barricades, treating them most cruelly. Britain now has organized an army of at least two million Indians and intends to drive them into the present Armageddon.

"To suck the blood of the Indian people to the last drop is the true nature of the British policy. On the battlefields, at the first sign of an unfavorable situation, the British retreat to a vantage point leaving the Indian soldiers in the barrage of gunfire, and make no scruples in throwing the Indian people into hell fire by resorting to the 'scorched earth' policy.

"Britain must be crushed, otherwise there will be no emancipation of the Asiatic peoples."

Fuehrer Feted For Expanding German Power

(Continued From Page 1)

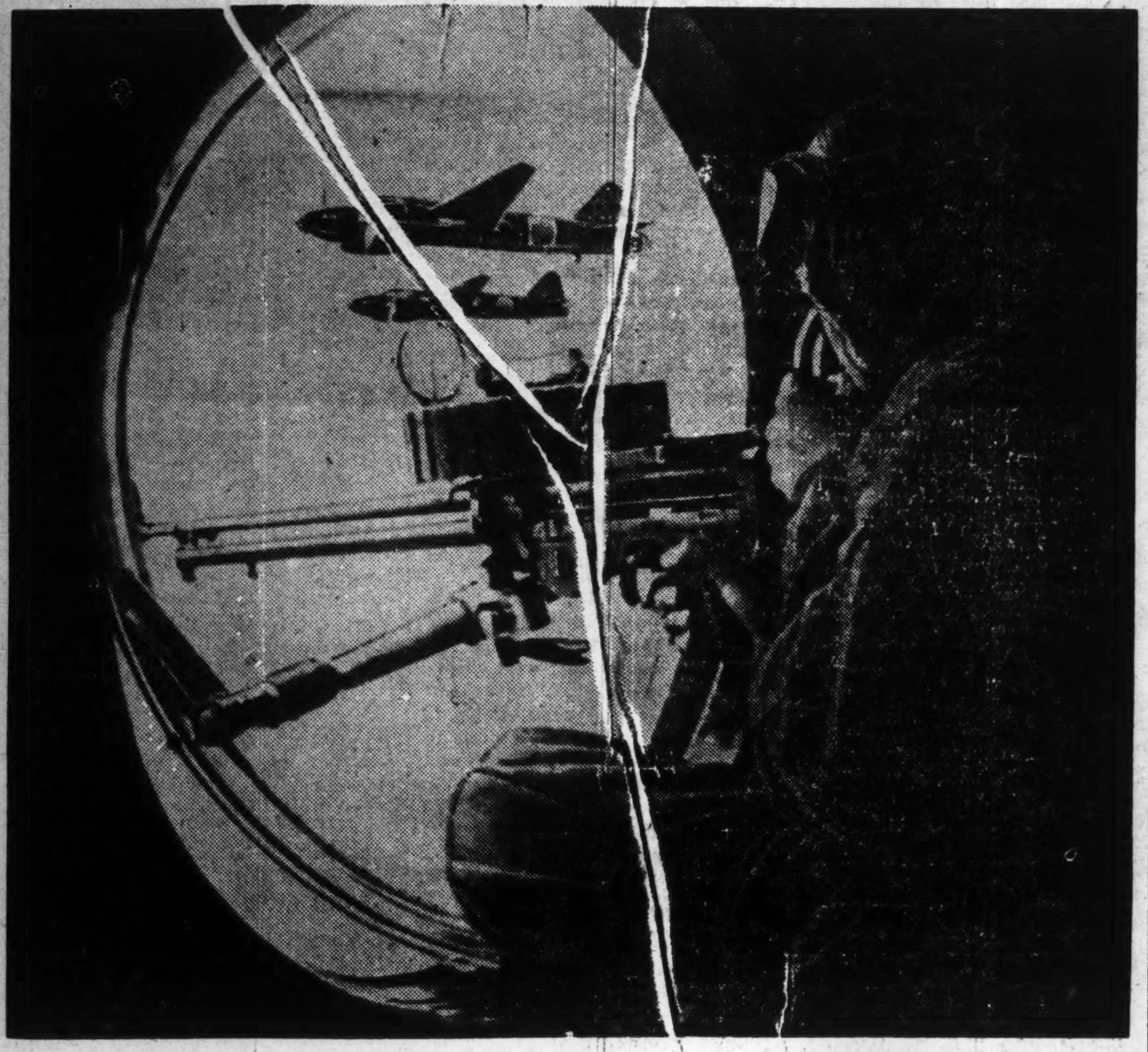
military operations according to carefully laid plans and, by consolidating strategic points captured by her, is expanding her power and influence.

The foundations of Japanese strength and power are also firm and immovable. We are fighting the war on both the East Asiatic and European fronts with the great mission of cleansing the world of falsehood and exploitation. We have already built up a mighty position of invincibility, in the face of which all enemy attempts at counter-offensives will prove to be nothing more than a nuisance. It is indeed a matter of mutual congratulations that while the Axis is piling up victory after victory and laying the foundations of a new world order, the enemy camp is lost in the sea of confusion and in desperation is making meaningless efforts to improve its miserable and hopeless position.

In rejoicing with the German people on the tenth anniversary of the birth of New Germany, we renew our faith and our confidence in the final victory of the Axis Powers both in the war and in the peace knowing that it is the iron rule of Heaven that right always triumphs over wrong.

FIERCE CORAL SEA NAVAL ENGAGEMENT DESCRIBED

Daring Attack by Japanese Torpedo Planes and Sinking of United States Warship of California Class Vividly Told by Eye-Witness in Fascinating Magazine Article



Eyes focussed on the sights, a steady finger around the trigger, a master machine-gunner is on the alert for the enemy, prepared to release a deadly stream of fire at a split-second's notice.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

The ear-splitting detonations of the explosives released by Japanese torpedo planes in their attack on the combined enemy fleet in the Coral Sea on May 7 shook the enemy nations into a state of helpless stupor. The losses to the Anglo-American navies were paralyzing.

The blood-stirring account of this fierce engagement in which Japanese aircraft plunged through a screen of bursting shells, sank an American warship of the California class and heavily damaged a British battleship of the Warspite class was related by a Superior Petty Officer, writing in a recent issue of the Taiyo magazine.

"Under tropical skies where the Southern Cross shone brightly in the dusk just before dawn of May 7," begins the Superior Petty Officer in his exciting narrative, "tension gripped the air at our advanced air base as ground crews hurriedly made last minute check-ups on our bombers while we received final instructions on our projected attack to annihilate an Anglo-American fleet reported steaming in the Coral Sea

"Lined row on row and silhouetted against jutting heads of cumulous clouds grotesquely outlined on the horizon, our bombers stood poised for flight with the steel-grey glint of torpedoes slung between the undercarriage of each bomber gleaming in the pale light of dawn. Muffled voices, scurrying feet and the staccato blare of the field microphone heightened the tension.

"Speedy reconnaissance planes now roared down the runway and lightly took to the air, entrusted with the mission of locating the enemy squadron.

"That terse but clear wireless message—enemy fleet sighted—came out of the illimitable tropic sky and galvanized us into action that morning two days ago. But no orders to attack came that day. The enemy fleet had fled, much to our chagrin.

"But this morning we were keyed to a high pitch of expectancy. Our prey was reported to be composed of four battleships, two aircraft carriers, more than 10 cruisers and 10 destroyers headed directly into our range of action.

Fleet Sighted

"'Fall in!' Orders for the take-off at last were loudly broadcasted over the field microphone. The Commander of the squadron revealed that an enemy fighter had been sighted, the presence of which pointed to the fact that an enemy fleet should be nearby.

"'We're going to take-off immediately on the twin mission of reconnaissance and attack, the squadron leader tersely said, adding 'I trust you will exhibit unerring accuracy as in your training and discharge your mission with coolness and bravery. Another unit is also out to get the enemy. But our torpedo squadron is to annihilate the enemy fleet irrespective and independent of the other unit and I hope you will not be late for the kill. I pray for your success. Take-off!'

"With one last handshake with the ground crew, we taxied into position and roared into the air with our load of bombs and torpedo tucked snugly underneath.

"One after another of the bombers swung down the runway lined with men waving farewell. Amid a cloud of dust and pebbles from the lash of the propellers, our squadron took to the air, made one last dip and circled over our field which we knew we would never see again and fell into formation. We were determined to hit the foe one fell blow and gain certain victory.

"Nothing but the deep purple-blue of the wide-expanse of the ocean and cloud upon cloud slung like a canopy over the water greeted our vision as the powerful bombers in perfect formation rushed through the illimitable sky in search of the enemy fleet. Tropic waters brilliantly reflected the hot rays of the torrid sun. It was truly beautiful.

"At 8:05 a reconnaissance plane reported that the enemy was sighted off Panit Island.

"Zero-hour for the naval battle is between 12:00 and 1:00 o'clock. Our life is yet but three hours more Resolved to pitch my life and limb into the battle, I fly on with the formation at some thousands of feet altitude looking incessantly for the enemy fleet.

Composed of 2 Battleships

"'Enemy fleet sighted steaming at 30 knots—squadron composed of two battleships, two cruisers and two destroyers,'—it was another radio report from the alert observation plane. But what happened to our two enemy aircraft carriers reported to be in the fleet previously? Damn it, have we lost them? But on second thought without the carriers and their nest of fighters we'll have clear flying in hitting the detached fleet without any interruption from the enemy air-squadron. Victory is ours now for certain.

"'Panit Island 175 degrees, etc., etc., . . .' The message flies into the cabin as the radio operator jots down each code.

"Well! The enemy seems to have made a 180 degree turn from its original course and seems to be fleeing southward at 30 knots. Your flight is as futile now as a summer insect lured near fire, I mumbled to myself, confident we would get to grips with the enemy, soon.

"A squall suddenly appeared from nowhere in that changeable tropic atmosphere and soon we found ourselves at an altitude of not more than a few hundred meters above water and trying to dodge those ominous looking dark clouds. Rain hit our ship pell-mell.

"Just then, white streaks from the wake of vessels could be seen below us. The enemy! Men, to positions! But closer observation revealed that they were our surface units steaming ahead toward the enemy for the kill. The sight of these dreadnaughts churning the sea somehow gave us unconcealed satisfaction and warmth.

Attempts to Flee

"Another flash report—enemy fleet heading swiftly toward a certain direction at a speed of 30 knots. It was evident the enemy was wise to our attack and was attempting to flee toward Australia in a bee-line.

"Visibility now was limited and the weather grew worse, making it extremely difficult to locate the enemy. We lowered our altitude to less than a hundred meters, but still the murky darkness of the squall rendered visibility practically nil. Rain seeped into our cabin. Time was pressing now. The enemy must be near for we were over the area where he was reported to be. Yet, no sign of him. Amid dense clouds we roared on with nothing but the glassy surface of the sea visible occasionally through breaks in the cloud.

"Fretfulness and a feeling of agitation gradually overtook me. Must we leave only our wrath upon these waters of the Coral Sea and return to our base without ever seeing our prey? The radio operator handed me a message which he was going to send to the base reporting that we were unable to sight the enemy and were heading for Panit Island.

At Last! The Kill

"Suddenly, at that very moment our ship zoomed out into a clear patch of the clouds and just ahead we caught sight of the white wakes of warships below us. The enemy! The enemy fleet at last! The decisive moment of battle over the Coral Sea at last has come. We'll give them all we got.

"Two destroyers, one cruiser could be seen plunging ahead—all of them camouflaged and looking like zebras. Warship number one was a battleship of the California class, followed by another in position number two. Flanking these two battleships and midway between them, one cruiser steamed in formation followed by two destroyers and one transport. Set in a circle formation the enemy fleet was steaming swiftly, kicking up white wakes in the blue ocean.

"'Prepare for attack'—was the order immediately signaled to the rest of his formation by the flight leader as he banked sharply. Men sprang to their machine-guns. I tightened the helmet, inspected the ammunition clip of my revolver and stuck it into the pocket of my flying suit. I loosened the sword in its sheath and placed it nearby. Preparations now for the attack were completed.

"We were now careening headlong at the enemy in a power-dive, taking advantage of the screen afforded by the clouds. Our altitude dropped rapidly. Speed increased with remarkable swiftness. Pressure on my body increased and my ears began to ring. Our bomber knifed through each layer of white cumulous clouds in sudden succession as we dove toward our objective. The white streak in the blue waters gradually enlarged.

"We were losing altitude rapidly when the enemy anti-aircraft batteries suddenly opened up with a fierce barrage. Shells burst in the air like huge firecrackers and a screen of grey smoke appeared seemingly out of nowhere. Concussion from the explosions rocked our ship and the surface of the sea swayed unsteadily in our vision.

Attack Begins

"As we plunged toward our objective we tore through dense clouds of smoke poured out by the enemy vessels. We leveled attack upon attack upon the enemy ships. Spray from huge columns of water sent up by the explosions of our bombs splashed on our bomber as we roared over the enemy warships.

"The enemy now confusedly began to flee and adopted zigzagging tactics. White foam kicked up by their rapidly churning propellers now streaked behind each warship in confused array. The surface of the sea seemed galvanized into life as each explosion of bombs sent up columns of angry water high into the air. The deafening roar of bombs bursting was ear-rending.

"Life and death were of no account now. Only one thought streaked through my mind—one sure hit on the enemy with the torpedo.

"Consternation! One bomber exploded with a blinding flash of light. No time to look back and see what happened. The enemy barrage of anti-aircraft shells increased in intensity. One plane on my right began to gush flame and smoke. Heedless of the raging fire, it plunged down toward the enemy fleet as its objective for one sure hit with its torpedo. I was seized by the desire to help him, but it was useless now. All I could do was to watch him go to his death. I gnashed my teeth in desperation and wrath—one sure hit to revenge his death!

"Our plane suddenly jarred heavily and a large jagged gash appeared on the underside of my right wing from a piece of flying shrapnel.

"Almost simultaneously, I saw number one battleship hit. 'We've got number one battleship! We've got her! Now for number two!' The leading warship began to list and immediately at its stern number two ship already lay crippled—excellent target for a torpedo attack.

Attacks No. 2 Ship

"The bomber ahead released its torpedo at the leading ship. Swerving suddenly we changed our course and headed for number two ship as our target. Aiming at the prow of the enemy ship we roared into the attack. The assistant pilot firmly grasped the release switch of the torpedo.

"Ready! Fire! The torpedo dropped from our streaking plane and we zoomed at full speed above the enemy ship for the getaway. Just as we flew over the ship I saw white clad sailors on the deck of the enemy battleship scurrying to the right and left. Enemy machine guns were leveled at us and through that hail of bullets we plunged ahead for the getaway, but bullets zipped through our plane. We were hit at numerous places. Our machine-gunner was working his gun feverishly. Empty ammunition clips spit out from the machine-gun wrapped in grey smoke. The gunner's eyes gleamed weirdly as his shots sprayed the enemy deck.

"'Hey, the enemy ensign!' We were so close to the enemy that I saw the Stars and Stripes hanging from the after-mast of battleship number two. I jerked my head around for another look. Yes, it's an American warship! 'Just wait—we'll sink you yet!'

"I grasped the throttle and pulled the lever out to its maximum and the props turned over at top speed. The pilot steadily grasped the stick with stout determination. To see whether our torpedo hit the enemy ship I looked out of the firing slot.

"From number two ship and the others of the enemy fleet I could see bursts of flame as they were sending up a fierce barrage to repulse their attackers. Suddenly, a huge geyser of water was flung up from the under-side of the battleship.

Direct Hit

"'Direct hit! We've got 'em!' Two explosions could be seen on number two ship and a little later the cruiser on its right received a hit. Smoke from the exploded torpedoes flew up over the ships. How long we trained for this very moment! Those dreary, strenuous hours of practice were rewarded now at last.

"We had pierced the screen of shells put up by the enemy. Numerous hits on our bomber could be seen, but not one of the crew had received any injury. It was miraculous, indeed, for it was the usual thing to have one or two of the crew injured by enemy fire, but as I looked back the members of the crew were gazing aft at the enemy ship. Cool and composed they were looking with satisfaction on their job well done.

"With barely enough gasoline left in our tanks, we headed for our base. Within the range of visibility I could see three other planes from our formation heading for home. Conquering another squall, we glided down to a landing, only to be swung perilously to the left upon touching ground. One of the tires had been deflated by a hit from the enemy fire.

"Members of the excited ground crew swarmed to our ship, asking questions of our engagement with the enemy to which we warmly replied with the good news that we had sunk an enemy battleship.

"Ground crews for other planes anxiously queried us with questions as to whether we had seen their planes. All that I could tell them was that I saw one bury itself into the side of an enemy ship and explode in its very vitals.

"Rain began to fall and in that dismal atmosphere I could see members of the ground crew silently standing in the rain with their faces uplifted into the sky, scanning the horizon for planes which I knew would never return. Sad reminders of our fellow pilots and crews of other planes still remained at the dinner table—food left untouched, seemingly mutely awaiting their owner who would nevermore return."

More Donkies for Chiang

PEKING.—As a step toward the increased production of foodstuffs in North China, the North China Board of Industry has worked out a plan to increase the number of donkies for farmers to 134,000 within the next five years.

Aids Mongol Students

PEKING.—Wang I-tang, chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, donated a sum of 1,000 yuan to the students of the local Mongolian and Tibetan College as a special subsidy to their food allowance.

PROPOSED CULTURE HALL IN BANGKOK SIGNIFICANT

First Chief of Institution in Thailand Hails Efforts of Thai People

Establishment of the Japanese Culture Hall in Bangkok is especially significant at the present time for friendly relations between Japan and Thailand as everyone is keenly aware of the spiritual union which exists among the nations of the East Asia Co Prosperity Sphere, Ken Yanagisawa, head of the newly-established institution, declared today.

Based on the Japan-Thailand Cultural Pact concluded recently for furtherance of East Asiatic Culture, the Japanese Culture Hall has been established in the Thai capital for the confluence of the cultures of the two nations, he said.

Disclosing that the institution shortly will be put into operation, Mr. Yanagisawa said that he would exert his very best efforts as first head of the Japanese Cultural Hall for which the Thai Government has offered the detached palace on the Menam.

"That the Thai Government has offered such a splendid building in Bangkok indicates its great interest in the new cultural undertaking," he said.

Mr. Yanagisawa also disclosed that the Japanese language school in Bangkok will be enlarged to accommodate about 1,000 students, while a Japan Industrial Culture Hall, a Buddhism Hall and a Science Hall will be established.

Boys Learn to Sew

National school boys of Komoro, Aichi Prefecture, will learn to sew, according to the school authorities. The school has arranged for a sewing class for all boys who are above the third year grades, states the Asahi.

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JAPAN
A Review of East Asiatic Affairs

PUBLISHED MONTHLY
JANUARY, NUMBER
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A Publication of
The Foreign Affairs Association of Japan
Osaka Building, Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo
Phone: Ginza (57) 5461
¥1 Per Copy

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DETAILED ACCOUNT OF BATTLE IS GIVEN

Navy Press Corps Writer Presents Minute by Minute Story Of South Pacific Fight

The Battle of the South Pacific on October 26, 1942 was one of the most furious sea engagements which unfolded in the serene waters of the South between the powerful aircraft carrier formation of the Japanese Navy and the American fleet.

A minute by minute description of this thundering battle in which Japanese planes flew defiantly into a heavy enemy barrage, causing enormous damage to the American fleet, is given by Teiichi Makishima, of the Navy Press Corps, whose article appears in a recent issue of the King magazine.

"We continued our intense search for the enemy for many days but without success," writes naval pressman Makishima. "But on the night of October 25, a lone enemy aircraft unwittingly appeared in the bright moonlight—apparently a Consolidated PBY machine on reconnaisance.

"The tocsin for the great battle which was to follow the next day was sounded! The serenity of the South Pacific was shattered. The enemy aircraft circled around at some distance and, after jettisoning several small bombs haphazardly, made a beeline for the south.

"During the night, the fleet changed its position, and before sunrise the next day, our scouting planes had already left the carrier in search for the enemy. Immediately after breakfast, every crew of the carrier took his respective battle-position, all resolutely determined to give the enemy a warm reception.

"Time dragged on during the anxious moments—one hour, hour and a half, two hours—but there was no sign of the enemy, nor was there any report from our scouting planes. Later in the morning, our planes reported that they had sighted two enemy scouting planes. I was informed later that these enemy planes were subsequently destroyed by our airmen.

Carriers Sighted

"At last, the much awaited report flashed in: 'Enemy carriers sighted.' Our airmen, as well as our deck crew were happy over this good news. Time has finally come for them to display the fruits of their rigorous day and night training. Other details continued to come in as to the enemy's position, his speed, and his course of navigation. Many a person would get his nerve raveled under such circumstances, but the communication officer who received these messages maintained a perfect equanimity, and after rechecking the information, final preparations for the attack were made.

"On one section of the flight deck of the carrier, planes were lined up with their motors humming, all ready to take off at a minute's notice with their vital cargo of bombs and torpedoes.

"The order for the take-off was finally given. With the flight leader in the fore, our planes took to the air in succession. Simultaneously, planes were likewise taking off from the carrier nearby. After all the planes had taken to the air, they grouped themselves in perfect flight formation, and then disappeared in the horizon hotly in pursuit of the enemy.

"After the first group of attacking planes had gone, a second formation took to the air. When all the planes had gone, the first attack planes flashed in a report, saying: 'Enemy sighted.' Not much later we received another report, this time from our fighter planes, flying in the vicinity to provide screen to the carriers against the enemy. The message said: 'A large force of enemy planes approaching.'

"Observers were already at their posts with field-glasses searching the sky for the enemy. The planes were finally located, but they were at such a distance that they were not visible to the naked eye. The gunners immediately went to their posts, ready to give the enemy a hot reception. Momentarily, glittering specks became visible far away, just above the horizon. Evidently, the enemy was intercepted by our fighters. The glittering specks were caused by the intermingling of the planes engaged in dogfights.

"This particular day was cloudier than usual. In this case, the enemy has the advantage, as he can hide in the clouds, and come out in a surprise attack.

Fighting Above

"At that moment, our carrier was speeding beneath a shadow of a large cloud. By then, the planes had moved much closer. Some of the enemy aircraft which were able to extricate themselves from our fighters were now seen approaching the carrier steaming nearby. Our gunners replied with a barrage of anti-aircraft fire. The sky overhead was now an arena of a hectic aerial fighting.

"The enemy was being attacked by our fighters in the air, and by the guns of our surface craft. Under such fierce and determined resistance, the enemy had no chance. However, he was making a determined bid to attack the carrier. Instead of attacking singly, the enemy attempted to dive on the carrier in groups, with the hope that some machines may be able to penetrate the anti-aircraft screen. All of his attempts were frustrated however and many planes were seen hurling into the sea, some dragging columns of black smoke, while others were going down completely enveloped in flames. As the enemy was being thus destroyed one after another, bombs rained around the carrier, causing huge columns of water to shoot high into the air.

"When the enemy was finally beaten back, and the smoke around the carrier had cleared away, we saw a black column of smoke rising from the carrier. We were worried at the extent of the damage, but later, learned that only one bomb managed to hit her, and the black smoke soon turned white, and in no time the fire was put under control.

"By this time, our carrier was steaming beneath a clear sky. All was quiet then, but it was only a temporary lull, and we all expected a renewed enemy attack. Just then, a formation of enemy planes again came into sight, but instead of picking our carrier as its target, it chose to attack one of our destroyers and another warship. Again, our opposition was formidable, and without much trouble, the enemy planes were forced to retire. None of the bombs dropped by the enemy found their mark, and fortunately, the two warships escaped without sustaining any injury.

Come After the Carrier

"Seeing this spectacle, I immediately brought out my camera to shoot some action pictures. But, my plans were interrupted by a sudden turn of the boat, and a simultaneous barrage of the guns of the carrier. Thinking that the enemy has finally come to us, I took a sheepish glance at the sky. There he was. A formation of enemy planes just out of a blanket of clouds, was coming straight into our direction. At this moment, one of our fighters that was chasing the enemy seeing our imminent danger, drove his machine straight into the enemy, and crashed into the leading enemy aircraft, and both crashed into the sea in flames. With this as a start, one enemy machine after another was sent hurling into the sea.

"In the meantime, just as many bombs were rainining into the sea. In the midst of this hectic battle, one bomb found its mark on the carrier, and exploded with a denomation. I was hurled five to ten feet in the air by this explosion, and landed on the railing. While trying to recover from my dizziness, I realized that the repercussion had subsided, and all was stupefying quiet.

"Yes, the battle was over. Though it seemed very long, it only lasted less than a minute. Gradually coming back to my own self, I noticed a column of black smoke rising from the stern of the carrier. Simultaneously, I also noticed that the carrier was still steaming at a tremendous speed. Realizing that the damage could not have been so serious because it had no effect on our speed, my worries were at once somewhat eased. Men rushed to the spot, and immediately put the fire under control.

"After the excitement had subsided, I was scurrying here and there with my camera under my arm trying to find a vantage point to take some pictures of the aftermath of the battle, when I heard boisterous voices of cheering and rejoicing. Curious of what was going on, I rushed to the scene. Our attack planes had sunk two enemy carriers!

Completely Repulse Enemy

"With the fires on both carriers put out, and now with this good news, we were in an animated and triumphant mood. But, just then our jollity was suddenly interrupted by a message of warning from our screening fighter planes that the enemy was again coming. The crew once again went to their posts, and waited for the enemy, but he failed to show up. Later, our planes reported that they had intercepted the enemy, and completely repulsed him.

"A while later, another message came in from our combat planes. A third enemy aircraft carrier was seriously damaged, enveloped in flames, and burning furiously.

"That was the third, and the last of the enemy's carrier. With these achievements, the outcome of the battle had no other course than a complete victory for us.

"Later, maintaining a perfect flight formation, planes of the first attack unit returned to their carriers. Flying proudly overhead, the airmen were seen waving their hands at us. We, in turn, gave our airmen a rousing cheering. The undamaged planes began to land one after another just as gracefully as they had earlier in the morning. But others were battle-scarred, clearly bearing out the intensity of the fighting. Some planes were limping in the air, with their motors spouting, while others had their fuel tanks punctured and were trailing white streaks of gasoline and smoke.

"These damaged planes which were unable to land on the carrier had to force down their machines on the sea close to a destroyer. After abandoning their planes, the airmen swam around in the vicinity, and later, were picked up by rescue squads.

"In the meantime, our patrolling planes had reported that there was no planes over the enemy fleet. That meant that the enemy warships were now open to our aerial attack without interception in the air. The task ahead was a busy pursuit, and the complete annihilation of the enemy. The planes which had returned only a short time ago hurriedly took off with new loads of bombs and torpedoes.

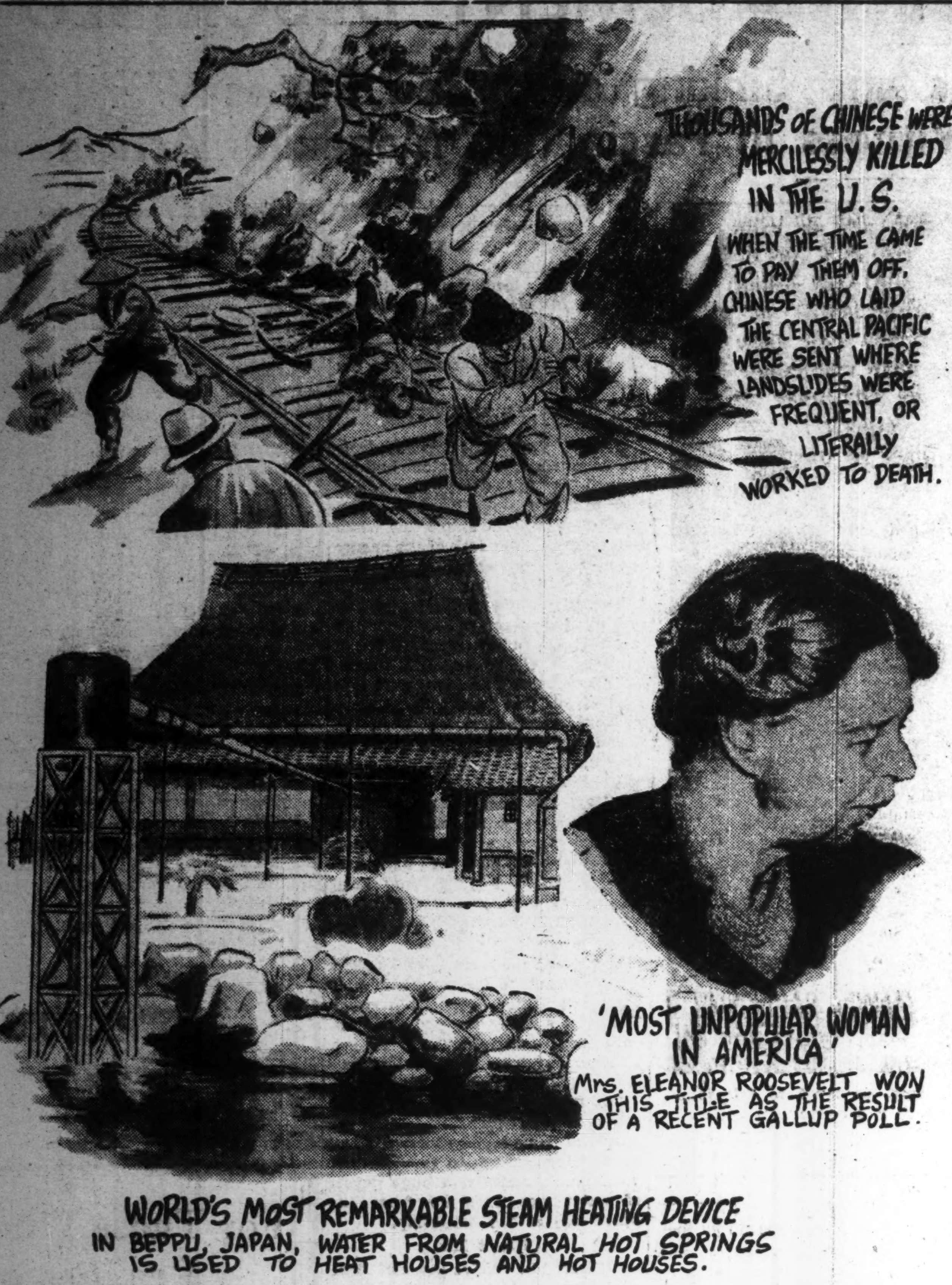
"It did not take very long for us to receive this good news: One enemy battleship sunk instantaneously; one large-size enemy warship of unidentified type sunk; several enemy cruisers and destroyers badly damaged, listing heavily and in sinking condition; one enemy aircraft carrier drifting in flame. Reports like these continued to come in, and the war results were continually enlarged.

"After the terrific battle had continued all day, night fell upon the vast South Pacific area. Honorably discharging their mission, the aircraft carriers retired from the battle fleet, while other warships continued on in their pursuit of the enemy to deliver the coup de grace.

"As our warships struck right into the enemy's position, the enemy carrier which had previously been reported as drifting in flames, was still burning fiercely from stem to stern. A commander of a certain warship is said to have suggested that the carrier be towed back to our base. However, it was damaged beyond salvage, and consequently the carrier was given a finishing touch—a torpedo blast amidship.

"Thus, the great battle of the South Pacific finally came to an end with the enemy completely routed."

STRANGER THAN FICTION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Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN-MSA

The Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Manfred Gurlitt:

The fifth of the Beethoven Series by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Manfred Gurlitt was held last Tuesday evening at the Hibiya Public Hall in Tokyo. The program was as follows: Beethoven's Egmont Overture, Op. 84; Pianoforte-Concerto, No. 1 in C major, Op. 15; and, Symphony No. 5 in C minor, Op. 67. The soloist was Miss Yoko Matsukuma.

The program commenced with the Egmont Overture, which was given an excellent rendition, taking things all-round; in the Sostenuto ma non troppo, the strings (first violins especially) began to sound even luscious and the tonal balance on the whole was well distributed, which must have contributed to the general compactness of performance that evening. The Piano-forte Concerto was played delightfully by Miss Matsukuma with good sense of rhythm and not too characteristic or robust but quite pleasing quality of tone; her passage work was clear and she even evinced a charming nuance in her general phrasing, though a little more stress on the melodic line and differentiation in tone coloring would have added so much to her many good pianistic qualities.

The coherence between the solo and the orchestra was particularly good; the orchestra was well reined but not too subservient and the solo was not over-prominent to mar the character of the music, which is Mozartian in the conventional style though Beethoven flashes in fragments here and there.

The last item of the program, the Fifth Symphony, is probably the best known and most admired of the nine symphonies that Beethoven wrote; apart from the many wonderful musical moments it possesses, perhaps its ever so humanistic qualities that give rise to such deep appeal to every heart which listens with humility; it tells "Life is never so good nor so bad as people think."

Manfred Gurlitt's reading of the Symphony revealed some convincing moments, though one did not always agree with him entirely; the famous, first four notes of the opening movement sounded just a trifle overstating? Would it not have been better to suggest its mighty ruggedness more through intensity rather than notes duration? However, the performance, on the whole, had gained compactness and coherence; the horns particularly showed a marked improvement both in intonation and tone quality that evening. From the rugged first movement through the beautiful yet sad Andante and the mysterious Scherzo to the impetuous Finale, the performance was praiseworthy.

The Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of Joseph Rosenstock with Leo Sirota as soloist:

The supplementary concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of Joseph Rosenstock took place last Wednesday evening at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program was as follows: The Fourth Symphony in G major, Op. 38 by A. Dvorak (Allegro con brio, Adagio, Allegretto grazioso, and Allegro ma non troppo.); Rachmaninoff's Pianoforte-Concerto in C minor, Op. 18 No. 2 (Moderato, Adagio sostenuto, and Allegro scherzando.); and, Three Dances from Smetana's "The Bartered Bride,"—Polka, Furiant, and Aufzug der Komodianten.

The Fourth Symphony by Dvorak, though not one of his best, contains some lovely moments; the peculiar rhythms and melodic elements of the folk-music of his native country together with an equally novel means of expression, such as, frequent changes in tempi, the introduction of contrasting counter-themes, striking modulations, the rich and sonorous orchestration and so forth. His music does not necessarily mean an exact replica of the folk-tunes of his native country, but rather he simply adapted the characteristics of Bohemia's folk-songs and dances. In the lovely Adagio and Allegretto grazioso, these have been exemplified markedly. Joseph Rosenstock gave a most delightful reading of this Symphony and particularly so in Polka, Furiant and Aufzug der Komodianten (three extracts from "The Bartered Bride" by Smetana).

The Pianoforte Concerto was played by Leo Sirota with good sonority and verve; the Concerto, though solo principal, in this case has a decided symphonic character, therefore the tonal balance between the solo and the orchestra adopted by Mr. Rosenstock that evening was quite justified, though some complained the orchestra was rather over-powering. Only Rachmaninoff could write such lovely, long drawn melodies as in the Adagio sostenuto. The orchestra on the whole was in a friendly good form.

Iguti-Motonari

There was a Pianoforte-Recital by Mr. Iguti last Thursday evening at the Hibiya Public Hall in Tokyo. The program was as follows: Bach's Passacaglia in C minor (arr. by E. d'Albert); S. Moroi's Sonata, No. 2 (Adagio energico, Scherzo—Presto appassionato, Andante sostenuto); Schumann-Sonata, Op. 11, in F-sharp minor; Ravel "Gaspard de la Nuit"—(1) Ondine, (2) Le Gibet, (3) Scarbo; Triana by Albeniz; and, El Pelele by Granados.

In Bach's Passacaglia, Mr. Iguti showed a good sense of perspective both in tempo-modification and dynamic contrast; they were both neither too exaggerated nor too restrained; his tone, though quite substantial, did not give one the impression of warmth or mellowness.

In Moroi-Sonata, he succeeded in making something out of nothing through sheer doggedness. There were some lovely moments in the Schumann Sonata, especially in the Aria, but how much this was due to his playing or to the intrinsic value of the composition, one could not say. This highly romantic and poetic work, perhaps, needs a much more intimate and impassioned treatment.

The second half of the program included some of Mr. Iguti's most successful items; the Ravel selections were very interesting and so were Albeniz' and Granados' with their descriptive, impressionistic style of music. Mr. Iguti has a good command of keyboard technique and tenacity to use it to the best advantage; he can endow almost any music with brilliance, if not always with ardour, and diligence.

Yet with so much in their favor, his interpretations did not enthral. There was a certain tendency to unnaturalness at times, and this, if indulged in too often, would easily degenerate into a sort of musical asperity and tartness. On the whole, his rendition of the works was praiseworthy. The programme was well arranged and varied.

Music Notes

An Axis concert to stress the friendship between Japan, Germany, and Italy will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall from 6 p.m. today, with performances of German, Italian, and Japanese music given by the Shochiku Symphony Orchestra and the National Chorus Society, conducted by Urando Watanabe. Beethoven's Fifth Symphony is the chief item on the program.

In commemoration of the conclusion of the cultural pact between Japan and Thailand, a special program of Thai music and dances is being presented three times daily at the Nippon Gekijo, until Wednesday, February 3. "The Golden Peninsula," "The Blood of Supahrn," "Wake up Thai," and other selections of contemporary Thai music composed by Luang Vichitr Vadakarn, Thai Foreign Minister and Director-General of the Department of Fine Arts, are being played by the Toho Symphony Orchestra.

The first "Wunschkonzert" will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall from 7 p.m., Monday, February 1, with performances by Miss Yoko Matsukuma, piano; Miss Izumi Kondo, violin; Miss Sonoko Tanaka, piano; Hiroshi Hatoyama, violin; Miss Valentina Abaza, violin; Alexis Abaza, piano; Tsurutoshi Hayashi, barytone, and Miss Minako Hirai, soprano.

Under the auspices of the music appreciation society of Waseda University, the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra will give a special concert under the direction of Kazuo Yamada, from 7 p.m. Thursday, February 4, at the Hibiya Public Hall. Miss Mary-Estelle Iwamoto will be the violin soloist. Beethoven's Third Symphony ("Eroica"), Lalo's Symphonie Espagnole, and Wagner's "Tann-haeuser" Prelude make up the program

Madam Tamaki Miura, celebrated soprano, and Michio Miyagi, famous blind koto player and composer, will appear in a joint recital at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6:30 p.m. Tuesday. New works by Mr. Miyagi in the neo-Japanese style will be performed.

Mr. and Mrs. Nobutoshi Tsuda, who were both graduated from Max Terpis' school of modern German dancing in Berlin, will give their first of a series of recitals at the Nihon Seinenkan, from 7 p.m. Wednesday.

In the series of masterwork appreciation concerts sponsored by the Kondo Music Office, the fourth program will be held at the Nihon Seinenkan from 7 p.m. Friday, February 5. Joseph Rosenstock, piano, and the Tokyo String Quartet will offer chamber music works by Beethoven, Haydn, and Schubert.

Miss Yaoko Kaitani, noted dancer, will present her fourth recital of new dance creations with her troupe, Saturday and Sunday, February 6 and 7, at the Hibiya Public Hall. "Moon over Bali," a ballet in two scenes, with music directed by Kazuo Yamada, will be featured.

For the benefit of the Japanese military funds, an evening of Popular vocal selections and Light Music will be given at the Kyoritsu Hall from 1:40 and 6:30 p.m. Saturday, February 6. Among the artists participating in the program are the Haida Brothers and the Southern Band; Tadashi Osanai and his Band; Miss Junko Osawa, dancer, and several others.

Light music will also be given at two concerts at the Aoyama Kaikan, 6:30 p.m. Saturday and Sunday, February 6 and 7, with Katsuhiko Haida, Tadashi Osanai, Kiyoshi Sakurai with his band, and several others appearing.

Professor Manfred Gurlitt will direct the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra in its 16th subscription concert at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6:30 p.m. Tuesday, February 9. Schumann's "Manfred" Overture; Grieg's Piano Concerto, and Tchaikovski's Fourth Symphony will be played.

A violin recital by Fery Lorant, Hungarian violinist, with Miss Sonoko Tanaka at the piano, will be offered at the Sangyo Kaikan from 6:30 p.m. Tuesday, February 9. Among the selections to be heard are Vitali's Chaconne, Cesar Franck's Sonata, and pieces by Joachim, Bartok, Hubay, Paganini, Couperin, and de Falla.

Rites Held for Marshal Wu

PEKING.—The third anniversary of the death of Marshal Wu Pei-fu was recently observed at the Chan Tzu Temple by a group of over 1,000 prominent officials and representatives of various public bodies.

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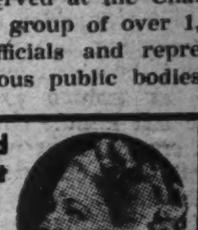

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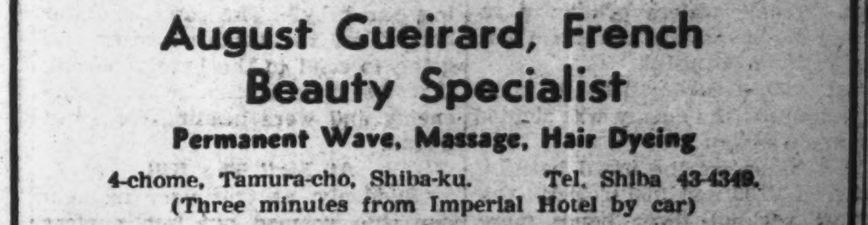

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BANK WILL HANDLE MILITARY ACCOUNTS

P.I. Taiwan Bank to Be Entrusted With Administration's Disbursements in Provinces

The branch office of the Bank of Taiwan will handle the accounts of the branches of the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines from this month, it was revealed in Manila Friday, reports Domei.

The arrangements were made with the Taiwan Bank by the Philippines branch of the Southern Development Bank, which has been handling the treasury deposits of the Administration's financial department since last October. It is recalled that the Southern Development Bank has also been acting as the agent of the Bank of Japan and has been granting loans for development enterprises on the islands. The new arrangements call for the continuation of the Southern Development Bank's activities, with the Bank of Taiwan handling only the branch accounts.

In accordance with the arrangements, the Bank of Taiwan on January 6 opened branch offices in Legaspi, Cebu and Davao, thus placing the handling of the fiscal accounts of the branches of the Military Administration on a smooth basis.

In this connection, it is revealed that the accounts of the Philippines Executive commission will continue to be handled by the National Bank of the Philippines, as heretofore.

At the same time, it is understood that since all revenue, including export duties and others, of the Military Administration will be collected by the central office, the fiscal accounts of the Military Administration that will be handled by the Bank of Taiwan in the provincial districts will be confined chiefly to the Administration's disbursements.

Readers in Council

(Continued from Page 6)

mitted that a keen dislike for the manners of a strange nation is a sufficient reason for slaughtering them wholesale in the cause of a higher virtue. The slum population of the Western towns of today may not have a lofty standard of delicacy; but it would be a bold bishop who should recommend their universal extirpation by fire and sword in order to improve the morals of future generations!

Whilst as for "monotheism," one may quote Carlyle himself. "One? Three? How can we predicate number of the supreme Reality?"

Certainly the Phoenicians were able, at a crisis of national fate, to tolerate human sacrifices. But, if we are to be content with "sincerity," that was always in the sincere belief that human sacrifice was effective. In that sincere belief, what human sacrifices are not offered today! "Passing through the fire to Moloch, indeed!"

No! Whatever their sentiments towards the manners of the Phoenicians may have been, and whatever benefits in the way of increased "purity" may have been shed on the Western world by the Israelites of whom such very unsavoury stories are told in these same old records, the chief influence which the conquest of Palestine has had on succeeding generations has been a sanction for violence and aggression, for indiscriminate cruelty and for abstinate intolerance.

It had to have an end. And it worked out to its appointed termination when the last kings of Israel and Judah were dragged in the train of a Babylonian or Assyrian conqueror, and their broken people with them, to Mesopotamia.

P. S. C.

January 29.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX OF NECESSARIES DOWN

The retail price index of daily necessaries in Tokyo as in January dropped marginally by 0.8 per cent as compared with the December figure, and stood at 206.7, on the basis of 100 for July, 1937, according to a survey by the Statistics section of the Tokyo Municipality.

Of the 141 items surveyed by the statistics section 50 items rose, 20 items receded and 71 items maintained the same level.

January Retail Price Indices

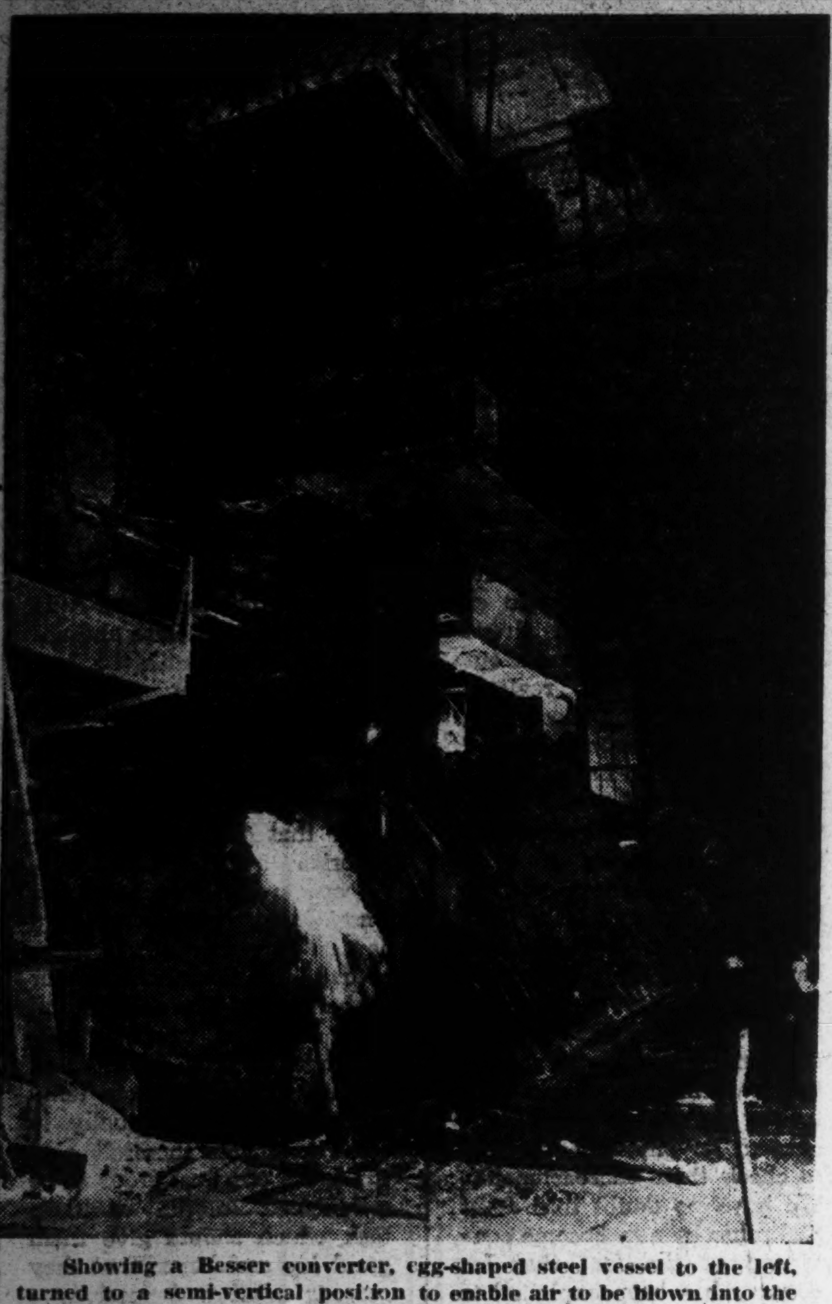
Items	Jan. 1943	Dec. 1942
Foods & Drinks	185.9	187.2
House Utensils	249.5	247.6
Light & Fuel	178.7	176.8
Clothing Materials & Personal Effects	273.5	284.0
Others	159.2	156.7
Total Average	206.7	208.3

Bill Clearings

January 30
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	337,230	174,803
Balance	54,256	20,622

Purifying Molten Iron



Showing a Besser converter, egg-shaped steel vessel to the left, turned to a semi-vertical position to enable air to be blown into the molten iron after it has been charged with the molten pig iron in the horizontal position from the huge ladle bucket to the right. The impurities are rapidly removed, with the production first of a slag, and then of a long flame, accompanying the removal of carbon. Complete removal is indicated by the shortening of the flame, when the converter is turned down, and carbon and manganese are added to the charge in the form of spiegeleisen and ferro-manganese to bring the charge to the composition of the steel desired.

KAYA'S CONFIDENCE REFLECTED ON MART

Both Peacetime and Wartime Industrials Surge Upward Over Speech

Reflecting the confidence expressed by the Finance Minister in his Diet speech on Friday afternoon, the Tokyo Stock Exchange was a scene of brisk activity in all the three sections, and as a natural consequence gains of from ¥3.00 to ¥6.00 were recorded by a wide range of peacetime as well as wartime industrials.

In the long-term section, Tokyo Wire Rope jumped up as much as ¥6.00 and Furukawa Electric Machinery ¥4.60, while Akita Lumber continued to bounce up ¥4.50. Simultaneously N.Y.K. climbed ¥4.00, its new ¥3.50, Japan Beer ¥2.90, Fujikoshi Steel, Toa Tobacco and Tokyo Rayon ¥2.10 each, Ibigawa Electric Power ¥1.70, Shinagawa Fireproof Brick and Manchou Tobacco ¥1.60 each.

The short-term section displayed an all-round advance of the listed issues. In addition to the moderate gain of ¥0.90 scored by the bourse issue, N.Y.K. and its new quickened the tempo of their upward swing till they registered sharp gains of ¥5.10 and ¥6.10 respectively. Following suit of these gains, Manchuria Industrial Development ran up ¥3.10, Kanebo Spinning ¥2.00 and its new ¥2.20, Teikoku Rayon, new ¥1.90, Japan Oil ¥1.50, Japan sugar, new ¥1.30, Japan Steel Tubing and Toyon Toyo Rayon, new ¥1.20 each, Osaka Exchange, new, Japan Beer, new and Ensuiko Sugar, new ¥1.00 each.

A similar trend was found in the spot market. Kawanami Shipbuilding continued to soar ¥3.40, while Kawanishi Airplane Works advanced ¥3.50, Furukawa Electric Machinery, new ¥2.50, and its new ¥4.00, Kokusai Steamship ¥2.30, Japan Stainless Steel and its new ¥2.20 each and Japan Synthetic Chemical ¥1.50.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	Delivery— Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	—	—	127.7
Sino-Nippon Spin (50)	—	84.0	85.1
Teikoku Rayon (50)	—	—	—
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	—	73.0	72.8
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	—	75.0	74.1
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	—	—	98.2
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	—	77.9	78.4
Showa Elec Ind (50)	—	82.6	83.4
Japan Nitrogen (50)	—	82.6	83.4
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	—	95.7	96.6
O. S. K. (50)	—	99.3	90.4
Toyo Steamship (50)	—	72.3	72.7
Nissan Steamship (50)	—	67.2	67.5
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	—	91.1	91.9
Ishihara Ind (50)	—	71.0	71.3
Third Section			
Toyo Development (50)	—	—	—
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	—	108.3	111.7
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	—	138.0	138.1
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	—	66.0	66.5
Nippon Beer (50)	—	—	98.9
Tropical Ind (42½)	—	42.0	42.6
Sumatra Dev, new (37½)	—	45.8	46.9
Asahi Glass (50)	—	101.0	101.2
Toa Tobacco (50)	—	99.9	102.0
Manchou Tobacco (50)	—	91.0	91.7

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	86.8	7.4	6.6	86.8
N. Y. K.. new	81.0	4.8	0.9	84.5
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	97.4	8.0	6.9	97.7
Kanebo Spin. new	76.2	8.4	6.0	77.7
Teikoku Rayon. new	67.9	0.9	7.7	69.4
Hitachi Iron Works	92.5	3.5	2.3	93.3
Osaka Exch. new	45.4	6.0	5.2	46.0
Japan Steel Tube	70.8	2.0	0.8	71.8
Japan Oil	76.3	7.2	6.1	77.2
S. M. R.	74.5	4.5	4.5	74.6
N. Y. K.. old	95.9	8.5	5.9	98.5
Hokkaido Coal	75.1	5.9	5.1	75.9
Kanebo Spin. old	128.6	9.9	8.0	129.9
Toyo Rayon. new	56.0	7.0	6.0	57.0
Kokura Iron Works	56.3	7.1	6.1	57.1
Japan Beer, new	49.0	9.7	9.0	49.7
Japan Sugar. new	68.4	9.7	8.4	69.7
Ensuiko Sugar	63.9	4.5	3.9	64.5
Japan Mining	62.2	2.5	2.2	62.5
Manchou Develop	61.5	3.1	1.5	63.1

MONEY BODY FIXED FOR MALAI, SUMATRA

All Banks With Offices There Combined to Form Control Agency

With the object of carrying on comprehensive management of the financial institutions in Malai and Sumatra and of establishing close relations among them, the Japanese Military Administration in Shonan has organized a financial control agency under the title of Malai and Sumatra Bankers' Conference, reports a Shonan dispatch to Domei.

The Conference will comprise the entire body of banks having offices in Malai and Sumatra, including the Southern Development Bank, and that it will be separately formed by those belonging to Nippon interests and those operated by the Chinese and the natives of Malai and Sumatra combined.

The dispatch reveals further that the Conference will be entrusted with the performance of the following tasks:

To Fix Money Rate

(1) To form a money rate agreement and other agreements occasionally required for employment and absorption of funds.

(2) To conduct joint investigation and research in connection with banking business.

(3) To study any other line of effort for the performance of the foregoing tasks.

It is expected that the Conference will shortly hold an inaugural meeting of its member banks and that it will discuss a plan to effect an all round advance of interest rates on deposits for immediate enforcement so as to encourage savings among the local inhabitants and thereby stabilize the foundations of the member banks.

BRITAIN IMPERILLED BY LABOR SHORTAGE

Whole Economic Structure of Country Threatened by Acute Dearth of Resources

British wartime economy, gravely imperilled as it is by a fast dwindling tonnage of the country's shipping, is facing an equally serious hazard in the form of labor shortage, now growing more acute in Britain's fourth year of the war. As a result, the British power of economic resistance is in extremely straitened conditions and threatened with collapse, observes the latest issue of the Economist, a weekly publication of the Mainichi.

Says the Economist surveying the latest labor conditions in Britain:

"The shortage of labor in Britain is no new story, and that the trouble was growing in intensity was endorsed by British Minister of Labor and National Service Bevin, who, speaking at Liverpool on June 28 last year, said:

"'With the solitary exception of workmen in the munitions industries, those connected with all other factories in Britain have been mobilized into the forces, these factories themselves having been left in the form of sheer skeleton. From now on, however, we deem it necessary to conscript young men from the munitions factories as well, so as to replenish our forces at the front. In view of the casualties that we will inevitably have to sustain as the war progresses, it devolves upon those connected with all classifications of industries to be prepared for a large-scale mobilization of their employes for military service. Thus, the only means left for replenishing labor in the munitions industries would be to seek the services of female workers.'

Large Forces Mobilized

"Due to the successive reverses suffered by Britain since the very beginning of the second world war, the British authorities had to concentrate their efforts on bolstering the country's military strength on the fronts, and, following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, larger forces had to be mobilized, so as to cope with the spread of the area of battle to the vast regions in East and West Asia and to Egypt. Thus, it is no surprise that British resources of labor should have been strained to the extreme limit. To make matters worse, casualties suffered at the various fronts by the British forces have been large by reason of their successive defeats. Compelled to seek further reinforcements of their forces, the British turned to more and more mobilization of their men at home, only to realize that the limit had been reached, the British population having dwindled to 40,000,000.

"No wonder, under these circumstances, that the dearth of labor resources should be threatening the whole economic fabric of the country, and compelling Britain to conscript even workmen from munitions factories at the risk of a dangerous fall in the production of arms and ammunitions.

More Women Conscripted

"Shortly after Bevin delivered his, to the British, alarming speech at Liverpool, the London Government announced its intention of taking a census of women born in 1900, and shortly afterward raised the age limit for women's labor to 45. According to the speech Bevin made in the House of Commons on May 21 last year, more than 22,000,000 individuals between the ages of 14 and 55 had already been put into military and national defense services, against a total of 33,000,000 in the same age bracket, and the ratio of the entire body of serviceable individuals to those in military and national service stood at 3 to 2. In the course of his speech, Bevin remarked that this ratio of nationwide mobilization was really unprecedented in the world.

"In the same month, Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Kingsley Wood voiced his views that those in the services of banks, exchange houses and insurance companies should likewise be mobilized to the maximum limit, and added that the Government had been compelled to organize a committee for the mobilization of such individuals.

Adverse Effect

"On the other hand, the concentration of labor on the munitions industries had the adverse effect of precipitating a labor shortage in coal mines, and cotton and woolen mills. The natural consequence was that there developed an acute shortage in the supplies of coal and other vital wartime requirements including cotton materials. The British Government had, therefore, to shift a part of the labor from munitions plants to coal mines and cotton spinning mills.

"All this demonstrates the great extent to which the non-munitions industries in Britain have been crippled; and what more, there appears to be no means of keeping the munitions industries going unless all other industries outside of this category are completely suspended."

INSURANCE POSSIBILITIES IN THE SOUTH

With Anglo-American, Dutch Clutch on Business in Malai, Hongkong, Etc. Broken, 'Territories' Being Surveyed for Development

With the steady progress of the work of economic reconstruction under the Japanese Military Administration in the vast regions of the South, including Malai, Hongkong, Burma, the Philippines and the East Indies, as well as French Indo-China and Thailand, which are extending their wholehearted cooperation toward Japan in the work, the insurance business heretofore carried on under the management of the Anglo-American and Dutch Powers have now been completely driven out of East Asia.

Yoshio Mori, professor at the Takushoku University, in the latest issue of the weekly Economist makes a brief survey of prewar insurance business in the southern regions "in the hope" he says "of furnishing some data for reference in the establishment of the southern policy of our country so that future development of the business in question may be planned for on the basis of both human and material resources available in the Co-Prosperity Sphere."

British Monopoly

Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the insurance business in the Malaian Peninsula had been under the exclusive control of the British. Of a total population of 5,400,000 inhabiting an area of 136,000 square kilometers which is well adapted to farming and rich in mineral wealth, 2,250,000 are native inhabitants of Malai, 2,300,000 are Chinese, 740,000 are Indians and 26,000 are Europeans. From the insurance point of view, the fact cannot be overlooked that the number of overseas Chinese residing in the Peninsula exceeds that of the native inhabitants, accounting as they do for 41.7 per cent of the total population.

The Malais are mostly engaged in agriculture and forestry. They used to receive, in the prewar period, only very small wages for their labor. Few of them were connected directly with commerce or industry. Consequently, at present, just for the time being at least, they have little qualification to enter into insurance contracts. The majority of the Chinese, however, reside in cities, being engaged in commerce or industry on their own account, and, with almost all commercial rights on the Peninsula in their hands, they live in affluence. The Indians belong to the employed class just as the Malais and few, if any, are independent and doing business for themselves, although they are, as a whole, better off than the Malais. Those who can be insured at present are the overseas Chinese and a portion of the Indians. It must, however, be noted that among the Chinese there are not a few who are subject to moral hazards.

Materials Abundant

True to the designation "treasure trove of the world," Malai is blessed with inexhaustible resources, such as rubber, tin, iron, coconut, coal, gold, copper, tungsten, manganese, timber, copra and coffee, and with various enterprises connected with the production, distribution and utilization of and overseas trade in these material resources as the objects, transportation insurance, marine insurance, fire insurance and automobile insurance have been developed, together with life insurance, accident insurance and liability insurance with the overseas Chinese, British residents and a portion of the Indians living there as clientele.

Out of the 86 insurance companies excluding Japanese concerns which had been operating there prior to the outbreak of the present war, 71 were British, 4 Dutch, 1 American and 5 Chinese. The Japanese insurers were the Tokyo Marine and Fire, Mitsubishi Marine and Fire, Sumitomo Marine and Fire and several other companies transacting fire, marine and transportation insurance through the medium of their respective agencies in the territory. If only for industrial expansion in Malai under the Japanese Military Administration, no efforts should be spared for positive development of the insurance business of all description on the Peninsula.

Promising Territories

The most promising territories for the advance of Japanese insurance interests in the future are, of course, Shonan City, Kuala Lumper, Penang, Ipoh and Palembang.

Hongkong, in addition to its importance as a trade port, constitutes a key-point, strategically and politically. Anglo-American companies used to monopolize the insurance business there during the prewar days, particularly the British concerns which were in close contact with banks, trade and shipping concerns in Hongkong. The Hongkong branch of the Mitsui and Company was in charge of Japanese insurance business as agents, but now that the territory is under the Japanese Military Administration, all possible measures must, of course, be taken for further expansion of the business in that area.

Indians Promising

Out of a total population of 15,800,000 in Burma, the native Burmese number 9,000,000, almost all of them being engaged in farming. It is the Indian residents who, wielding commercial power in all the major towns throughout Burma, are most active and influential, many of them giving financial accommodation to Burmese farmers. It is evident, therefore, that the Indian residents are the best possibilities as policy holders in the present stage of affairs.

During the prewar period there existed in Burma 44 British, 4 Australian, 1 Canadian, 1 Malaian, 1 Burmese, 1 German, 1 Italian, 1 Swiss, 1 Dutch and 3 Chinese insurance companies transacting in fire, marine, transportation and automobile insurance relative to production, distribution, transportation and sale of agricultural, forestry and mineral products for which Burma has abundant resources. The Tokyo Marine and Fire, Meiji Fire and several other insurance companies were active there with the Mitsui and Co. as agents.

The prospective markets for insurance in the future are Rangoon, Mandalay, Moulmein and Akyab.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	86.80	+ 0.90
N.Y.K., new (short term)	84.50	+ 6.10
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	77.70	+ 2.20
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

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MACHINES' OUTPUT TAKING BIG STRIDES

Strenuous Efforts Being Made To Produce Great Quantities Of Tools, Instruments

The great contribution Japan's mechanical industry is making to the brilliant successes the Imperial Forces are achieving on all war fronts is told from the viewpoint of a specialist by Tsuyoshi Kajii, Doctor of Engineering Science, and Managing Director of the Japan Electric Company in an article published in the latest number of the Jitsugyo no Nihon.

The gist of Dr. Kajii's article follows:

In order to meet the rapid increase in demand for arms of modern warfare, Japan's mechanical industry has been undergoing a fundamental reform since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Strenuous efforts are being exercised at all industrial centers of Japan Proper to produce great quantities of all machines, tools, and instruments for use at mines, shipyards, electric companies, iron foundries, power plants, and others. Japan is especially taking a big stride in the machine-tool industry which forms the foundation of all branches of the mechanical industry.

Modern warfare is accompanied by an enormous demand for arms and ammunition, which any belligerent nation can meet easily for some time after the start of the war by means of the stocks held. These, however, are bound to be exhausted soon unless continuously replenished.

Conversion Takes Time

In wartime, a belligerent nation must engage the services of most manufactories in the country for the production of arms and ammunition. Perfect conversion of peace-time industry to manufacture munitions, as in the case of the Ford motor car plants in the United States, requires some time, say from several months to one year. Japan's victory in the present great war in a measure depends on its success in quickly converting its peace-time industries for the production of munitions. In this connection, I am glad to say, everything is going very smoothly throughout Japan Proper.

One thing, Japan is required to do without delay is to finish its preparations for the mass production of all machines, tools, and implements with direct bearings on its fighting strength for, perfect prosecution of the war is possible only when we can produce as much arms and ammunition as our enemy can.

In order to meet the situation, it is advisable that some of the munitions works in Japan Proper adopt mono-performance machine-tools, instead of the all-performance ones which can be operated by skilled workers only. I hear that many of the munitions works in the United States are also using mono-performance machine tools in consideration of the great trouble they have in engaging the services of skilled workers.

At present, many factories in Japan Proper are using all-performance machine-tools which are suitable for the production of various machines of excellent qualities. At present, we must attach as much importance to quantity as to quality. It is obvious that mono-performance machine tools are much easier to handle. It is therefore advisable for us to use more mono-performance machine-tools wherever mass-production is required.

In order to rapidly increase the production of all arms and ammunition works in the country, those factories, in addition to the required number of excellent machine-tools, must be fully equipped with all sorts of implements and tools, including inspection equipment.

Furthermore, it is desirable that a strict division of the work be observed among different manufactories, so that there may not arise harmful competition among them.

Lastly, comes the question of the materials for use at different factories. For, where they have no sufficient supply of suitable materials, they cannot produce powerful arms and ammunition no matter how far they are advanced in their technique.

In pre-war days, Japan had been importing various materials for use at arms, ammunition, and other factories. Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan is exercising great efforts in order to secure the supply of those materials in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and at present all things are going smoothly in this connection. In short, the mechanical industries of Japan are now fully prepared for the prosecution of the present war as far as the supply of arms and ammunition is concerned.

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Publisher and Printer: .... MASAO TAKAHASHI

Nippon Times
Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, SUNDAY, JANUARY 31, 1943

Britain's Dilemma

It is now plain that Britain is pursuing the road to national downfall and that no matter how the current war ends, British prestige will be a thing of the past in the future council halls of world affairs. Confronted with this heart-aching reality, the British leaders, impatiently but tactfully, have been exerting desperate efforts to counteract the almost irresistible force of circumstances that is accelerating with ever-increasing speed the inevitable downfall of the British Empire. A few recent incidents clearly attest to the irritability and extremely reluctant acquiescence of British officialdom in America's ascendency in the Anti-Axis political, economic and military arena.

It may be well to recall here Wendell Willkie's candid criticism of the "Allied" war aims made by the Anglo-American war leaders from time to time since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. On two occasions last October, Mr. Willkie took the task upon himself of specifically denouncing the British authorities regarding their war aims. As the subsequent developments clearly indicate, Willkie's call for the liquidation of anachronistic imperialism has made the already nervous British leaders more nervous than ever. Referring to the colonial policy of America and Britain, especially of the latter, Willkie declared that the old colonial days are a thing of the past and that if this is not so, then mankind would degenerate into a welter of war. In decrying imperialism Willkie asserted that the colonial possessions of the Western Powers in the Orient should not be permitted to slip back to the colonial stratum and that the world is particularly suspicious of British imperialism.

Then another American, the editor of the magazine LIFE, also in October, threw bitter sarcasm at the British leaders saying, "if you cling to your Empire at the expense of the United Nations' victory, you will lose the war because you will lose us."

Greatly alarmed by such outspoken criticisms, the fighting British Prime Minister was obliged to take up the gauntlet. Speaking before the British House of Commons in November, Prime Minister Churchill declared among other things that "Britain has no intention of parting with what it possesses at the present time. I did not not become Prime Minister to discuss the collapse of the British Empire. I certainly am not a liquidator of the British Empire."

The Prime Minister's sarcastic statement prompted Willkie to fulminate: "Such a policy is one of repeating the folly of imperialism on which the old order of the world rests. It would be deprecated by all the countries of the world except Britain. Something has to be done by the Allies to the nations of the world in view of the fact that a leader of one of the Allies makes no scruples about declaring that his country would not part with anything it possesses at the moment."

The real significance of the charges and counter-charges referred to above lies in the fact that British officialdom is fully conscious of its utter dependence for its existence upon America's mercy. As a matter of fact, practically all the subsequent public utterances by leading British officials irrefutably attest to this "dependent-consciousness." In the House of Commons a few days ago, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, in reply to an interpellation as to whether any action was being taken in consultation with the United States and the other "Allied" governments to prepare a common program for economic cooperation in the post-war world, stated that considerable progress has been made with preliminary details and added that the British government has every intention of keeping in touch with the Soviet government in the general formulation of post-war policies.

The Parliamentary Under-secretary for Foreign Affairs, Richard Law, in a recent address before the Royal Empire Society in London also made an apology, perhaps unconsciously, for his country which, in the period between the First and Second World Wars, had vied with other countries for material gains and had almost invariably asserted its rights while neglecting to fulfill its obligations as a member of the society of nations. Law thus admits publicly that the insatiable greed of Britain is greatly responsible for the outbreak of the current global war and at the same time concedes Britain's inability to compete successfully any longer with other leading Powers, for he advocates that the guiding principle in world affairs in the post-war world should be a "substantial solidarity" between one nation and another and implies that no unbridled laissez-faire be permitted to assert itself.

The British Ambassador to the United States, Lord Halifax, virtually pleads with America and the Soviet Union for their cooperation in the task of guaranteeing peace and order to rid the world of insecurity which would breed war. Thus they all advocate international cooperation, solidarity, collective guarantee of peace and order, and so on. None of them has the nerve to speak of Pax Britannica though no Britisher is entirely free from static complacency regarding this point.

In the last analysis, these apologetic statements above referred to seem to have a two-fold purpose. On the one hand they are meant as safety valves against frontal attacks on British imperialism by American and other critics,—thereby safeguarding the British Empire's lease on life. On the other, these utterances are designed to camouflage the rapidly declining influence of the British Empire and to appeal to the moral sentiments of the American people thereby arousing the latter's sympathetic understanding which is indispensable in bringing about Pax Anglo-Saxonica—meaning an indefinite extension of the British Empire's lease on life at the expense of America and the majority of the countries of the world.

And thus another large scale political drama under Anglo-American sponsorship has come to pass. This time the stage was moved from the seat of Uncle Sam's Government to an insignificant hamlet at Casablanca, in French Morocco, Africa. The latest performance happens to be the fourth of the series of political melodramas which have been presented to the chaotic world by the Anti-Axis Powers since August, 1941 and in all of which President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill have been the leading actors.

Inasmuch as the Propaganda Bureaux in Washington and London could not afford to give the drama worldwide publicity in advance, for it had to be performed in a "special bomb-proof chamber," they are now mobilizing every facility available to inform the world about the "successful conclusion" of the play. According to a press dispatch from Washington, the Roosevelt-Churchill drama was composed of four parts: Act I—Anti-Axis grand counter-offensive strategy in 1943; Act II—Concerted Anglo-American move to effect "understanding" between the de Gaullist faction and the Giraudian group; Acts III and IV—Means and ways of further strengthening the Roosevelt-Churchill scheme to have the Soviet Union and the Chungking regime draw their chestnuts out of the world conflagration.

One can readily visualize how uninteresting and spiritless the play must have been, for it was in substance none other than a mere nervous repetition of the three which already preceded this African show and as such it was completely devoid of any element of novelty and freshness of ideas and actions. It reveals further the impatience and fretfulness of the British nation which has been fighting a losing battle against national bankruptcy for many years. Viewed in the above light the recent Casablanca meeting has at the most a little more than superficial significance.

A Year Ago Today

— Jan. 31, 1942 —

From Our Own Files

Japanese columns surging southward along the west coast of Malaya on the Batu Pahat-to-Singapore highway, stormed into Api Api, approximately eight kilometers north of Pontian Kochil on January 30 to secure virtual control of the Malacca Straits coast line, reports Domei from Malaya.

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The British Broadcasting Corporation quoting a Singapore communique said that Japanese Forces, driving southward in central Johore State, have reached the areas 18 miles from the Johore causeway, states a Domei report from Lisbon.

• • •

Examination of general budget bills for the next fiscal year was commenced by the budget sub-committee of the House of Representatives this morning, as interpellation on Government policies by the Budget Committee was completed at yesterday's session.

• • •

A special war communique issued on January 30 by the German High Command announced that German submarines operating off the North American continent, have sunk 13 additional ships, totaling 74,000 tons, bringing the number of vessels sunk in the western Atlantic by German submarines to 43 merchant ships, aggregating 302,000 tons.

THE MIRRORS OF THE HEROIC AGE

Lessons of Hojo's Downfall

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part II

Over-confidence in self breeds arrogant conceit which in a strategic sense often is a more fatal quality than cowardice itself, for cowardice, while it may be crushed by valor, will not blindly rush forward to be ruined as over-confidence does. In his egregious self-conceit Hojo Ujimasa woefully belittled Hideyoshi's power. He could not find it in his heart to regard Hideyoshi as being any better than Shingen and Kenshin whom the contemporary world worshipped as the twin god of war. Even these two warwise deities had found it impossible to bend, still less subdue, the Hojos. In his eyes, therefore, the Taiko with all his glittering titles and resounding achievements in central and southern Japan was but another of the many "local" luminaries who shed their transient light and passed while the Hojo star shone for ever.

Ujimasa was an eldest son, and as eldest sons of aristocracy generally were in old Japan, he was lacking in knowledge of the world and of human nature, as his father had warned him. Brought up from infancy among sycophants and court fools, flattered and pampered as the future successor to a great name, Ujimasa came to consider the world around him as stationary and to think that his privileged duty consisted of enjoying the fruits of his inheritances, or at all events in keeping them intact, instead of increasing or expanding them. No wonder that a man with such inflated notions should have thought it beneath his dignity to respond to Hideyoshi's "repeated invitation." He might at least have taken the trouble of seeing Hideyoshi once, even as Iyeyasu and Date Masamune had done, and, if he found him a foeman worthy of his steel, he might then have shown fight, and it would not have been too late.

Valor of Ignorance

It is related when first Date Masamune was received by Hideyoshi he had in his bosom a dagger intended for the other's breast, but that he was so charmed and awed by Hideyoshi's virile personality and his tremendous personal courage that he decided to follow rather than fight him; while Iyeyasu who had never given up his ambition, was content to play second fiddle to the Taiko, knowing it was useless to try to outrival him. Ujimasa, however, in his "valor of ignorance" refused to go to Kyoto himself, or even to send his son, Ujinoo, but merely condescended to send a younger brother with a message none too polite or courteous. (In samurai hierarchy based on hereditary privileges second sons and younger brothers were no better than retainer of their "lord.")

We know how Ujinori on his return home from Kyoto tried hard to persuade his brother to soften his heart and make peace with the Taiko, but Ujimasa's pride was adamant. It may be recalled that when, after the Western forces had besieged Odawara, Iyeyasu advised Ujinori to surrender, the latter replied, "If we are to surrender now, we should have done so when the Taiko advised us to do so at Kyoto. Having drawn by sword, I will fight to the end." And Ujinori was as good as his word, being the last to give in after Ujimasa had surrendered.

Penalty of Ignorance

All of this shows Ujimasa was a man of effete vainglory and sluggish understanding, characteristic of the proverbial "eldest son" mentality. It was also this mentality which caused him snugly to suppose that Iyeyasu would rally rose against Hideyoshi. There was no rational ground for Ujimasa to imagine that Iyeyasu was always at his beck and call except his own ridiculous superiority complex. When therefore he found his kinsman of Mikawa had gone over to Hideyoshi's side, he was simply dumbfounded. He sent an envoy post haste to conciliate the Taiko and to stay his uplifted hand, but too late.

Then he found the plucky young lord of the northeast, Date Masamune, who he thought would follow him in his anti-Hideyoshi campaign, licking the dust before the Taiko, and many others doing the same whom he had thought his friends, and supporters. For the life of him he could not understand all this, because, as we said, he could not read human nature. We all know how frail and unreliable is human nature—even one's own. Still more uncertain and precarious is that of other persons in their dealings with us.

In times of stress and emergency or in heroic periods of drastic social change and political map-rewriting when men must struggle for their existence and survival—a time when even women will fight with their teeth and nails—men's weapons of self-defense are their pristine arms and their native wit. They are stripped naked, so to speak, of social conventions and peacetime etiquette and act as their forefathers did in remote antiquity, according to the supreme law of necessity. They are not expected to behave as one's wishful thought would have them behave. This was of course quite beyond Ujimasa's comprehension, and he had to pay the penalty of his ignorance.

Hojo's Blunder

It is only a technical illustration of this truism that Ujimasa, in defending his vast territories against Hideyoshi's hordes, committed the unpardonable blunder of adopting the same antiquated defensive tactics which his gifted father had so successfully employed against Shingen and Kenshin. As all strategists agree, he should have set his first line of defense at the greatest possible distance from his bulwarks, say, at the River Fuji in Suruga, instead of adopting an "open door policy" which allowed the enemy to come right up to his strongholds in Odawara and Izu. Such dangerous tactics might have worked well elsewhere or against other enemies—to entice one's adversaries to "one's own backyard and butcher them there." It would have taken the combination of Ujiyasu's generalship and Tsunashige's fighting quality to make it effective. But in dealing with an enemy of Hideyoshi's caliber and resources Ujimasa should have known better.

To illustrate this point we have only to recall some of the wonderful achievements which Hojo Ujiyasu had won by this classic tactics. We have already seen how Hojo Tsunashige with his 3,000 men not only could withstand Uyesugis' 90,000 for over six months but routed them in the end with great slaughter. This game of drawing out the enemy to one's home ground and strangle them there was adopted by Ujiyasu against Kenshin when he invaded Odawara in 1560 with a great army of 110,000, and also against the same foe when he attacked Matsuyama Castle in 1562 with 45,000 troops. On both these famous occasions Ujiyasu with a few thousand, far less than ten thousand, simply "shut up shop," refusing to answer with a single shot the fierce attacks the enemy hurled against him till Kenshin's men, like Napoleon's at Moscow, were overcome with fatigue and weariness, and only when they turned round homeward bound, out came the enemy to intercept their homeward paths and to cause fearful confusion and slaughter. Such had been the Hojo tactic in dealing with foes superior in number.

Once Too Often

It has been and still is said that the most effectual method of defense is offensive defense, but with the Hojos it was the other way round: the most effectual offensive action was the defensive. What is important to remember, however, is that Ujiyasu did not make a fetish of this form of warfare. He was, like a gifted warrior, variable according to foes, places and circumstances. There were occasions, as in the pitched battle he fought at Konodai with the Satomis, when he threw himself into the thickest of the fight, raging like an angry bull amid a shower of arrows and the crash of steel upon steel. He had waged more than 30 battles of which he carried many visible memories on his body. No, he did not always stick to this effective but very delicate method of "slaying the enemy in one's own backyard."

It was a dangerous strategy for a common man to imitate, but in using it against Hideyoshi, Ujimasa only demonstrated the "immobile conscience of a man of a single idea to that he was. To tell the truth, Hideyoshi had secretly dreaded this form of warfare in which the Hojos seemed to possess a preternatural skill, but when it became known that Ujimasa was out to play this old game, he declared, "All right, I will show you it is the game two of us can play." And as already told, Hideyoshi built a second Shurakutei on Ishigakiyama and sat down to wait, if needs be, "all his life," and so out-wearied Ujimasa's most wearisome tactics of "fighting without fighting." In brief Ujimasa in his miserable self-conceit had mistaken his enemy once too often.

In the Periodicals

Shashin Shuho; a pictorial weekly published by the Board of Information, No. 256 dated January 27, 1943 (in Japanese).

Taiyo, Vol. 5, No. 2, February, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Bungei Shunju-sha, Tokyo. Price 40 sen. Leading articles: Way to Annihilate America and Britain., Present of the Pacific War, Visit to Parachutist Units, Story of the Sea Battle Off Java, and Discussions on Submarines.

Nippon Times Weekly, Vol. XIV, No. 4 dated January 28, 1943 (in English). Publishers, the Nippon Times, Ltd., Tokyo. Price 40 sen. Illustrated. Contents: Calendar, News Highlights, China's New Role, Alarm in Britain, The Mysterious Jungle, Victory in the Air, Women of Nippon, The Truth About Nippon, Nippon Calls the Anglo-American Bluff, Stranger Than Fiction, Editorials, Economic Pacts Signed, and Elementary Japanese Course.

THE VOICE OF NIPPON

A Series of Special Contributions on the Vital Issues of the Day

THE RATIO OF INFLUENCE AND THE WORLD WAR

By YAKICHI TERADA, AUTHOR

Britain, who used to boast that the sun never sets on her territory, and America, who is secretly contriving to expand her territory further by taking over all the British possessions, are now being attacked by the Axis Powers both in the East and in the West. The entire world is thus involved in the hostilities. At the time of the former World War, the main theaters of war were confined to Europe because the Allied encirclement tactics worked comparatively well, though sea warfare was extended to some extent to the areas outside of Europe.

The expansion of the hostilities into a worldwide scale means the division of the world into two rival influences. Whereas America and Britain are bent on retaining their spheres of influence, the Axis Powers are as eager to break down such spheres of influence. Not only is there strong enmity between these two hostile camps but vigorous efforts are being put forth by both sides to bring countries who are nominally neutral into their respective camps by all means, diplomatic, ideological, economic and otherwise.

In the matter of dividing the world into two camps, America and Britain are following certain definite lines. They make it their constant care to maintain unimpaired the ratio of their influence to that of the Axis Powers. If they suffer some loss of influence in some area, they try to make up for this loss by securing gains elsewhere. While patiently bearing in this way the blows inflicted on them by the Axis, they are on the qui vive for the opportunity of launching counter-attacks on the Axis forces. If the Axis forces attack and occupy certain regions within the Anglo-American sphere of influence, America and Britain try, while contriving to subject the troops in occupation to as much process of attrition as possible, to find compensation for this loss by obtaining gains elsewhere, so that the equilibrium of their influence may be maintained.

Britain's influence over various small European countries has been completely undermined, and she is now making desperate efforts to get something in the Near East and Africa to make amends for this loss. When she saw that the Axis Powers were bringing increasing pressure to bear on her to eliminate her influence from North Africa, she managed to induce American influence into Africa with a view to preserving the balance of power. Since Japan drove Anglo-American influence out of the South Sea regions, Britain's attention has been directed to the maintenance of her influence in India, in the Near East and in Africa, while America has been striving to put South America under her influence and to link Australia and New Zealand to Africa. In short, they have been trying to safeguard their superiority of influence by occupying or placing under their influence all such regions in the world as are located too far for the Axis Powers to be able to do anything effective to check their encroachments. We have no doubt that Josef Stalin has by now become convinced of the fact that his country has been exploited to the full by America and Britain to serve their purpose of reducing the fighting strength of the Axis Powers.

In this struggle for a higher ratio in influence, there is an entire difference between the attitude adopted by the Axis Powers and that taken up by America and Britain, though we wonder whether this point of difference is fully appreciated by neutral countries, countries who have newly joined the Axis side, countries or colonies who are under the repressive rule of America and Britain or countries who are following the Anglo-American lead blindly. The minds of America and Britain are set on sacrificing all other countries on the altar of their own defense. All unfortunate incidents which have thus far occurred in the world are ascribable to this Anglo-American selfish point of view. America and Britain are both big Powers and as they indulge in self-seeking and wayward actions by dint of their superior strength, weak countries and colonies who are at the tender mercy of these Powers are obliged to accept any amount of sacrifice imposed on them. One might think that these victimized nations must feel just indignation over the hard lot to which they have thus been condemned by America and Britain, but few of them seem to have the spirit to resent Anglo-American misdeeds. Where there is nothing but servility on the part of those who are victimized, there can be no true international order.

On the other hand, the Axis Powers openly declare and act accordingly to banish the Anglo-American way of doing things from the world of mankind altogether. It is, indeed, for the purpose eliminating the enemy of mankind from the earth that they are fighting America and Britain who, by oppressing just countries whom they regard with a hostile eye, attempt to perpetuate the inequitable order of the world. The neutral and other countries, who may suffer themselves to be ill-used by America and Britain temporarily, ought eventually to come to devote themselves to the cause of a just order to be established in the world—a task which should give them great joy and hope. That they sometimes allow themselves to be misled by Anglo-American policy of deception is very regrettable, for it means an eclipse of their hope and light by a menacing cloud. Justice will disappear from the world of mankind unless new energies are put forth vigorously to serve the righteous cause not only by Japan, Germany and Italy, who are fighting manfully against America and and Britain in order to establish international justice, but by the countries allied to the Axis and neutral countries also.

The foolish attitude adopted by the Chiang Kai-shek regime in making common cause with America and Britain and continuing to obstruct the action of Japan who is fighting these evil influences which have wrought havoc with Greater East Asia, should be strongly resented by the Chinese people themselves. Stigmatized as traitors to Asia, the Chungking leaders are still persisting in their wrongful course. Their general behaviour is even more despicable than that of bandits. In any case, when a just international order has become firmly established in East Asia, Chiang Kai-shek who is leaving no stone unturned in order to tilt the balance of power in favor of America and Britain will earn the ridicule of historians for all time to come.

READERS IN COUNCIL

How Jews Got Palestine

To the Editor:

Speaking of the Jews,—did you ever read the story of the conquest of Palestine? It is recorded quite shamelessly in their sacred books—a more appalling and cruel history than is easily to be found elsewhere in the annals of the world.

The Israelites appear on the stage of history as a nomad Arabian tribe, expelled or escaped from Egypt, and resuming their pastoral life in the peninsula. But to the north of the peninsula of Arabia lay Palestine; and Palestine was the scene of a settled city civilization of an advanced and elaborate character. The people of Palestine—the Phoenicians—are by no means to be confused with the Philistines who ultimately gave their name to the country. Like the Israelites they were Semites, not Caucasians; but they were the congeners of those Tyrians and Carthaginians who were in all the regiments of daily life the equals of the accomplished people of classical Greece and Rome.

Upon these civilized communities the Hebrews fell without explanation or excuse, in a furious orgy of extermination. Their appetite was whetted by a series of successful conflicts with other nomadic tribesmen past of the river Jordan, and their sole reason for invading the western region was because they wanted it. They simply started a savage war of extermination, in which they killed off the population wholesale—and calmly appropriated all their dwellings and belongings for themselves. It was thought a singular favor, when a certain tribe to whom they had mistakenly given a pledge of security were allowed to drag out an existence in the lowest of occupations. Yet not even the Hebrew records make any very specific charge against the population so hideously maltreated. The main failing of that population appears to have been an inclination for what would nowadays, be called "spiritualism:" a failing from which the Israelites themselves were by no means exempt.

Writers of the past generation could not but be horrified by the repulsive incidents recorded in complacent detail by the Jewish historians. They tried to secure the Israelite leaders on the ground that they sincerely believed that they were carrying out the commands of their God. That is precisely what was wrong with them;—they had such an unpleasant God. That they served him assiduously is no more to their credit than it is a credit to a pirate or a slaver that he commits the murders and sacrilege that his pirate captain tells him to. It was the same Jewish God who gave the convenient order that the Israelites, when they quitted Egypt, should "not go empty"—but should "borrow" from their neighbors as much as they could carry off in the way of gold and jewels, thus "spoiling" the Egyptians. (It would be interesting to know whether any items of this forced loan were ever returned!). In plain fact, the Israelites' "God" was an over-mastering sense of their own immediate advantage.

This wanton aggression in Palestine, marked by hideous cruelty, and excused by reference to a divine command, has had reverberation almost to our own day. Caryle extenuates Cromwell's massacre of his fellow—Christians at Drogheda because, forsooth, Oliver sincerely believed himself to be the instrument of that old Israelitish God. Humane people in quiet English homes might in 1858 be found exulting grimly in the Israelitish "Book of Joshua," and tolerating in the spirit of that narrative the blowing of Indians in cold blood from the mouth of cannon. So refined a publicist as Dean Stanley dismisses the whole distasteful subject with a half-approving reference to these two examples of modern ferocity—and with a quotation from Arnold of Rugby, who seems to attribute all the purity and monotheism of modern life to the Israelitish extermination of these Phoenicians.

That clerical mentality is almost too naive for serious treatment. Suppose that the Phoenicians were as licentious as it suits us to paint them, it would have been of little use to blot them out from Palestine if they continued (as they did) to flourish in Tyre and Sidon and Carthage. Nor indeed were they, or could they be, blotted out from Palestine—rooted out in many districts without mercy, they remained intact in others. Individuals survived everywhere; and Jebus was a Phoenician city until the time of King David, centuries later. It is never a hopeful enterprise to endeavor to suppress distasteful ideas by an attempt at the wholesale extermination of multitudes a la F. D. Roosevelt. (As a paragraph in the Nippon Times told us a few days ago—"Ideals are not overcome by material weapons; they are overcome by ideas and affection.) So long as Israelitish "purity" remained wearing the guise of brutish murder and rapine, so long it could not fail to arouse hatred and repugnance in the breasts of those whom it could not destroy. Nor can it readily be ad-

(Continued on Page 3)